

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

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MR. JAMES H. CROFTS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
(SUCCESSOR TO JAMES CROFTS).
Established 1842.

BUSINESS transacted in every description of BRITISH and FOREIGN Stocks and Shares, and in all COLLIERY and IRON Shares.
SPECIAL BUSINESS in shares not having a general market value.

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Bilston and Crump. Grogwinion. Peavor.
Cardiff and Swansea. Last Chance. Silkstone Fall.
Chapel House. Newcastle Chemical. Sweetland Creek.
Cedar Creek. Newport Abercrombie. Van Consoles.
Clee Hill. New Sharistone. Welsh Freehold.
Ebbw Vale. Parys Mountain. Whitehaven.
Flagstaff. Prince of Wales. West Tankerville.
Frontino. Positive Assurance.

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Bankers: The National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

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30 Bog, 5s. 9d. 10 Great Laxey, £11½. 50 Port Phillip, 16s.
20 Bilston and Crump. 50 Gold Run. 15 Roman Gravel, £13½
40 Birdseye, £2 8s. 6d. 20 Hingston Down, 20s 3d. 40 Richmond, £6½
25 Bampfylde. 200 Javali. 50 Rookhope, 13s.
20 Chapel House, £4. 25 Ladywell, £2½. 10 So. Condurrow, £4½
20 Chontales, 12s. 6d. 50 Last Chance, 21s. 25 Sweetland Cr., £2 19s.
10 Cape Copper, £31. 30 Marke Valley, 32s. 100 Tecoma, 21s.
25 Cardiff and Swansea. 70 Malabar, 11s. 6d. 15 Thorp's Gawber.
40 Cedar Creek, £1 9s. 6d. 50 Malpas, 18s. 6d. 10 Tankerville, £7½
20 Cathedral, 19s. 25 N. Zealand Kapanga, £2.
60 Don Pedro. 40 New Quebrada, £3¼. 5 Van, £21¼
15 Devon Gr. Con., £2 8s. 9d. 20 Old Talargoch. 25 Van Consoles, £2 8s. 3d.
5 Eberhardt, £5½. 60 Old Talargoch. 60 West Maria, 7s. 3d.
100 Emma (Silver), 19s. 6d. 50 Old Treburrget, 11s. 6d. 5 Wheel Kitty, £5.
5 East Lovell, £9½. 30 Parys Moun., 10s. 6d. 30 Wh. Grenville, £5½
50 East Caradon, 20s. 6d. 60 Penstruthal, 15s. 20 West Esgair Lie.
40 Flagstaff, £1 17s. 6d. 25 Pennerley, 31s. 25 Welsh Freehold.
75 Frontino, 11s. 100 Prince of Wales, 10s. 9d. 100 Yorke Peninsula.
100 Plympton, 4s.

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No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., has SPECIAL BUSINESS, at the lowest prices, in—
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OLD TALARGOCH.
MINERA (Buyer).
PRINCE PATRICK.
SOUTH CORNWALL.
CARN BREA SHARES.

JOHN RISLEY (SWORN), STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,
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Consols, Foreign Bonds, Railways, and every security quoted on 'Change bought and sold. Fortnightly accounts opened.
Bankers: London and Westminster, and City Bank.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in the following:—
Bagnall John. Ebbw Vale. Pennerley.
Bilston and Crump. Fairbairn Engineering. Palmer's Shipbuilding.
Birdseye. Flagstaff. Fellall Coal.
Cardiff and Swansea. Glaisdale Quarry. New Sharistone.
Cedar Creek. Frontino. Skeepbridge.
Central Swedish. Gt. Western Colliery. Silkstone Fall.
Chapel House. Gold Run. Silkstone Dodworth.
Chillington Iron. Hopkins Gilkes. Sweetland.
Clee Hill. Javali. Thorp's Gawber.
Darlington Iron. Nan-y-Glo. Tylwyd.
Denton Colliery. Newport Abercrombie. Welsh Freehold.
Devon Consols. Original Hartlepool. Whitehaven Iron.

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Some valuable hints as to the purchase of mining shares will be found in Mr. Thompson's "Investment Circular" for December now ready, post free, price 6d.

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Messrs. SMITH and Co. Transact Business in every species of Stocks and Shares. SPECIAL BUSINESS in Chapel House, Blaen Owmbach, Altam, and Clee Hill Collieries; Malpas, Malabar, Sweetland, and Birdseye Creek; Great Laxey, Tylwyd, and Grogwinion and Melindur Valley Shares.
Messrs. SMITH and Co.'s "Investment Circular" may be had on application.

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MESSRS. W. DUNN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, 3 AND 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.
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Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.

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No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.

MR. WM. MARLBOROUGH, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
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(Established 18 years.)

E. SIMPSON, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
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20 Bampfylde, £2 7s. 6d. 20 Grogwinion. 10 Roman Gravel, £13½
20 Bilston and Crump. 100 Javali, 5s. 3d. 10 Tankerville, £7½
20 Chontales, 11s. 3d. 50 Ladywell, £2 16s. 50 Tecoma, £1 3s.
25 Devon Consols, £2 2s. 6d. 50 Parys Mountain, 10s. 5 West Basset, £7½
5 East Lovell, £9½. 50 Prince Patrick. 50 W. Esgair Lie, £1 16s. 3
50 Glaisdale Quarry. 100 Penstruthal, 14s. 5 Wheel Kitty, £4½
30 Richmond, £6 10s.

P. WATSON, STOCK AND SHARE DEALER,
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Bankers: The Alliance Bank (Limited); and Union Bank of London.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, SWORN SHARE BROKER,
3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C.
Established 1857.

The following are the latest prices at which business could be done. Holders of mining shares desiring a market quotation for their stock can have their application answered in this list if received not later than Four P.M. on Fridays:—

Buyers.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Bampfylde.....	2 2½	Rosewall Hill.....	5s. 6d.
Birdseye Creek.....	2 2½	St. Ives Consols.....	2 1½
Carn Brea.....	62	South Carn Brea.....	1 1½
Chontales.....	10s. 12s.	South Condurrow.....	4 5
Cook's Kitchen.....	8	So. Roman Gravel.....	14s. 16s.
Devon Great Consols.....	2	Sweetland Creek.....	2 3
Dolcoath.....	47	Tankerville.....	7 5
Eberhardt.....	4 5	Tecoma.....	1 1½
Flagstaff.....	1 7½	Tincroft.....	27
Herodfoot.....	2 5	Van Consoles.....	2 2½
Hingston Down.....	1	West Basset.....	7 7½
Marke Valley.....	2 5	West Chiverton.....	1 1½
Parys Mountain.....	1 5	West Maria.....	72
Parys Mountain.....	9s. 10s.	West Tolgar.....	8s. 8s.
Pennerley.....	13	Wheel Jane.....	5 5½
Prince of Wales.....	9s. 11s.	Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes).....	4 5
Providence.....	4 5	Wheel Peavor.....	5 5
Richmond.....	6 5	Wheel Uny.....	3 5
Roman Gravel.....	12 5		

MR. E. CHARTERS, 36, NORTHUMBERLAND STREET, CHANCERY CROSS, LONDON, can do BUSINESS in the FOLLOWING SHARES, free of commission:—

10 Last Chance, 18s. 9d.	20 Russia Copper, £2½.
20 Almada, 13s. 6d. <td>20 Roman Gravel, £12½</td>	20 Roman Gravel, £12½
25 Bampfylde, £2. <td>80 Rossa Grande, 9d.</td>	80 Rossa Grande, 9d.
70 Bog, 4s. 6d. <td>40 Sierra Buttes, £2½</td>	40 Sierra Buttes, £2½
20 Birdseye Creek, £2½. <td>50 South Aurora, 9s. 6d.</td>	50 South Aurora, 9s. 6d.
3 Carn Brea, £52. <td>25 So. Roman Gra., 12s. 6d.</td>	25 So. Roman Gra., 12s. 6d.
50 Cedar Creek, £1½. <td>20 Tankerville, £7½</td>	20 Tankerville, £7½
10 Cardiff & Swan., £4¼. <td>8 Thornhill Reef, 10s.</td>	8 Thornhill Reef, 10s.
50 Cathedral, 17s. 6d. <td>50 Tecoma, £1¼</td>	50 Tecoma, £1¼
3 Dolcoath, £47. <td>20 Van Consoles, £2½</td>	20 Van Consoles, £2½
70 Emma, £1. <td>50 West Maria, 6s. 9d.</td>	50 West Maria, 6s. 9d.
10 East Lovell, £9½. <td>50 West Chiverton, £2.</td>	50 West Chiverton, £2.
30 East Grenville, 7s. 6d. <td>20 West Maria, 6s. 9d.</td>	20 West Maria, 6s. 9d.
50 East Basset, £11. <td>10 West Basset, £7½</td>	10 West Basset, £7½
50 Flagstaff, £2. <td>10 Wheel Kitty, £4½</td>	10 Wheel Kitty, £4½
10 Great Laxey, £11. <td>25 W. Tankerville, 11s. 6d.</td>	25 W. Tankerville, 11s. 6d.
30 Glasgow Caradon, £1½ <td>10 Wheel Crebor, 16s. 9d.</td>	10 Wheel Crebor, 16s. 9d.
40 Green Hurth, £6. <td>6 Wh. Greenville, £5.</td>	6 Wh. Greenville, £5.

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MR. JAMES STOCKER, 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
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40 Bampfylde, 44s. 45 Gawton.
5 Belavista, offer wntd. 20 Grogwinion.
20 Bilston & Crump. 20 Hingston, 23s. 9d.
30 Birdseye, 52s. 6d. 70 Javali, 4s. 3d.
50 Bog, 6s. 70 Killfrith, offer wntd.
25 Burrow and Butson, offer wanted. 25 Last Chance, 18s. 3d.
50 Cardiff and Swansea, £4 2s. 6d. 50 London and California.
75 Chapel House Coll., £3 18s. 9d. 50 Lovell Tin, 5s.
70 Chontales, 13s. 50 Malabar, 12s. 6d.
20 Cedar Creek, 3s. 6d. 50 Malpas, 18s. 9d.
60 Clee Hill Coll., 8s. 3d. 50 Marke Valley, 30s.
10 Devon Great Con., 48s. 50 Nanglies, offer wntd.
65 Don Pedro, 8s. 40 New Consols, 40s.
15 East Lovell, £8½. 50 N. Prince Patrick, 18s.
25 Eberhardt, £5½. 25 New Sharistone, 8s.
30 Emma, 18s. 9d. 35 Old Talargoch, 45s.
50 East Chiverton, 25s. 25 Parys Mountain, 10s.
50 Exchequer Gold. 100 Penstruthal, 14s.
45 Flagstaff, 38s. 9d. 130 Port Phillip.
100 Frontino, 8s. 9d. 500 Roman Gravel, £12½
45 Glaisdale Quarry. 75 Rica, 7s. 6d.
100 Gold Run, 10s. 9d. 50 Richmond, £6½.
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Emma.	West Wheel Gorland.	Malpas.
Flagstaff.	Gold Run.	Buller.
Kitty (St. Agnes).	Pacific.	Rica.
Cedar Creek.	Malabar.	West Esgair Lie.

Parties wishing to purchase or sell in the foregoing are requested to make early application. PENNINGTON AND CO., SWORN BROKERS.

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good. The deepest mine in Cornwall is Dolcoath, which is 360 fms.—720 yards. In the Hartz Mountains there are several shafts more than 800 yards in depth.—*The Engineer.*

SUCCESSFUL LEAD MINING IN WALES.

In the midst of the chilling fogs and cloudy skies that at this period of the year darken alike the commercial and the terrestrial horizons, it is satisfactory to be able to turn our eyes in at all events one direction, and to note that those clouds have bright and silvery linings which give promise of sunnier days in a not far distant financial future. The pleasant prospect we refer to, and to which we can direct attention without hesitation or misgiving, lies in the direction of that vast field of Welsh lead mining enterprise now being developed in the rich districts of Cardiganshire and Montgomeryshire. The condition and prospects of the Welsh mining interests in these counties especially are not merely to be described as hopeful and encouraging, but are so unquestionably good and certain that those who a short time since had the wisdom and courage to look beyond the mists that then partially enveloped this branch of industry, and laid out their money accordingly, may well look around and congratulate themselves on their foresight and sagacity. The reports from the Metal Markets tell us that the present price of lead is higher than it has been for a long period, some of the best brands having been quoted at 24*l*. 10*s*. per ton, and the demand continues unabated. Mr. Robert Hunt, the official Keeper of Mining Records, states in his annual report, just published, that the amount of lead raised from British mines last year was no less than 73,500 tons 10 cwt., realising 1,263,375*l*. for lead, and 131,077*l*. for silver, against 83,968 tons 3 cwt. of ore, realising 1,209,015*l*. for lead, and 157,230*l*. for silver in 1872, showing a decrease of 10,468 tons of ore, but an increase in value of 54,260*l*., thus exhibiting in a most unmistakable manner the progressive increase in the value of lead ores, as the actual increase in value is thus proved to have been more than 12*l*. per cent. for the year 1873. The reasons for this agreeable state of things are happily not far to seek, and are not likely to cease in their operations for probably a very lengthened term of years. The primary explanation is, of course, to be discovered in the rapid rate at which the population of the British dominions is advancing, not only in numbers, but in apparently boundless wealth. Given, the people and the money—more houses follow, as a matter of course, and as the residences wherein the modern rich merchants, manufacturers, and bankers start in life resemble, and generally much surpass, the mansions in which their grandfathers were content to finish up their career of prosperity, there is naturally a far greater demand for lead for all the multitudinous appliances for which that useful and daily more valuable metal is brought into requisition. This is not, however, the only reason, as owing to the diminution of supplies, in consequence of the suspension of production by the Spanish mines, which before the Carlist war sent considerable quantities to the English market, the demand for the metal has speedily increased, and there is still ample room for a further important rise in its market value. Amongst many other illustrations that will readily occur to the mind is the fact that builders, architects, and contractors have for the last two or three dozen years, in order to reduce their estimates, and thereby give them a better chance in the ever-growing competition in trade, been substituting zinc, slate, drain-tiles, and other cheap materials, for purposes in which in former times lead was almost invariably used and demanded. The end of this system, however, is fast approaching, and consequently more lead is, and constantly will be, in demand. Hence it is that our mining friends in Wales are once more raising their songs of triumph from every mountain side, and in almost every valley in Cardigan and Montgomery the cheerful click of the jigger and the grinding of the crusher are again heard.

Foremost amongst the lead mining enterprises of this district must, of course, be mentioned the now celebrated Van Mine, sold a few years ago for 40,000*l*., under an order from the Court of Chancery, but which has since commanded a market value of about a million sterling. This property was first worked in 1849, but after two years abandoned. In 1869, however, it was taken in hand with a capital of 60,000*l*., and since that time the 4*l*. 5*s*. shares have frequently fetched 80*l*. each in the open market! The amount of lead ore sold is from 450 to 500 tons per month (of 28 days), besides about 150 tons of blende, the value of the ore hitherto returned being about half a million sterling; 200,000*l*. have already been paid in dividends, and it is estimated that the present rate of production will continue for at least another 25 years.

Amongst other first-class lead mines in Wales, besides the well-known Durens, Lisburne, Powell Conols, Minera, Cwm Erlin, Grogwin, Roman Gravel, Tankerville, &c., are several new undertakings in the immediate neighbourhood of the Van property, one of the best of which, the Wye Valley Mine, has been recently acquired by a very influential company, and is now in full working, and lead is being got out in large quantities. The company has been at work only about three months, yet they have already sampled a parcel of ore in that short time, and regular monthly sales will in future be made. A meeting of the principal shareholders, from all parts of the country, was lately held at the mine, when experiments were made upon the ore taken out of the mine in their presence, and the results, both as to the quality of the lead and the proportions of silver, were so highly satisfactory that everybody went away much pleased with the investigation. In fact, there is no apparent reason why this should not prove as good a property as the Van, near to which it is situated, and the lode now being worked is said by those who are well able to judge to be a continuation of the famous Van lode itself.

Another important new mine in the same famous district is the Melindur Valley, at which the machinery is up and in full work. Lead of fine quality is raised here, and is being sold at remunerative prices. As the workings are carried further into the mountain sides lead will, of course, be produced in great quantities, with very little addition to the present expenditure. A main point of interest in this mine is the driving of a cross-cut in a northerly direction with the view of cutting the famous Cwm Erlin lode, which runs through the Melindur property, and which lode in the adjoining mine (Cwm Erlin) gave very large profits to the shareholders while worked under the management of the well-known firm of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons. As soon as this well-known rich lode is cut at Melindur Valley the success of the mine will be established, and the shareholders need have little anxiety about the future. It is estimated by local authorities who have resided in this district for many years that this great point may be achieved very soon. Both the Wye Valley and Melindur Valley properties were taken up a little more than a year ago by the firm of Messrs. H. Halford and Co., of 27, Lombard-street, London, who, in conjunction with their clients, provided the necessary capital in a few days, and they are now being vigorously worked with good results. The mine is worked by a company, whose capital is 33,000*l*., in 11,000 shares of 3*l*. each.

A new company has just been formed, called the Llanidloes Lead Mining Company (Limited) to purchase and work a mine situated about two miles from Llanidloes, and upon what is said to be the nearest parallel lode to the Van lode. This mine was extensively worked some years since, and a large quantity of lead was raised and sold, but after being profitably worked for some time it was given up. There appears to have been some misunderstanding between the principal shareholders, and as they could not agree to find capital for erecting more powerful machinery the works were stopped, and the mine has lain idle ever since. It is well known that at that period the bottom of the mine was looking more productive than at any previous time, and there is now in the ore kiln a lot of ore which was raised the very day the works stopped. This present company has decided to at once erect a powerful Cornish pumping engine to unwater the mine, and when this is accomplished there is no doubt whatever that good parcels of lead ore can be raised. The works on the surface are capably laid out, and cost the old company a great deal of money, and the new proprietors will reap the benefit of this at a very moderate cost. The lead is of fine quality, and easily worked, and will, no doubt, prove very profitable.

Before concluding we must not omit to notice what is now proving to be one of the finest properties ever known in the Principality,

and which bids fair to yield large profits for a great number of years. We allude to the Grogwinion Mine, situated a few miles from Aberystwith. This mine has been worked at different periods for a great many years, but, notwithstanding that good returns were made, the work done had been entirely superficial until within the last 10 or 15 years, and really scientific and energetic development was not commenced until about five years ago. At that time the mine was acquired by a well-known firm of brokers, who started active operations under the management of Captain John Kitto. Since that time a great deal has been done, the machinery and dressing-floors having been entirely renewed and reconstructed at a large outlay, and are now amongst the most compact and efficient in Cardiganshire; the whole of the dressing machinery being self-acting. The mine is situated on the River Ystwith, and has, consequently, a plentiful and never failing supply of water power with which to work all the machinery. The water-course is upwards of a mile in length, and was made at great cost to bring the water from a dam, which has been constructed at a large outlay right across the river, consequently few mines are so well off as this in the possession of such an ample supply of cheap motive power.

The mine is about one square mile in extent. The mountain which forms it is about 900 ft. high from the bed of the River Ystwith, and all the workings are at present above the water level. The ore ground thus laid open will take many years to exhaust. The lead is expected to hold down to a great depth below the base of the mountain, as it does in other mines in the same district. A very important fact is that in the 12 ft. level below adit the No. 4 lode, which had not hitherto been productive, has recently been cut rich, and is now yielding good ore; this is of great importance, as at the point where it is being worked extensive backs are standing over head, which may hold good even up to the top of the mountain. As the workings are extended downwards this No. 4 lode will, of course, be explored, and it is indeed another source of productiveness in addition to the three lodes which have hitherto been, and now are, producing ample ore to pay all costs, and leave good profits. The plan of working now being pursued is to return only what ore can be obtained by fair and judicious working, and thus ample reserves are created to fall back upon when the development of the mine is further advanced. The manager is to be commended for this wise policy. There can be no doubt of the extent and permanent character of the deposits of lead, for the ore is visible in all the workings from the top of the mountain to the deepest levels. It would be no difficult matter to raise and dress 100 to 200 tons of ore at any moment. The lodes have been fully proved in the shaft (900 feet above the river level), also in the shallow adit level, which is situated some 700 feet above the base of the mountain; they are being proved and yielding lead at the intermediate level, and ore is now being raised and dressed from the deep adit level, which is driven into the mountain at its base. This being so, there can be no doubt of the existence of the lead for the entire extent of the sett, and it now only remains for additional levels and shafts to be driven and sunk so as to facilitate the production of large quantities of lead without impoverishing the mine, and as the machinery is competent to dress all that can be produced, time only is necessary to render Grogwinion one of the grandest of the many great successes in Cardiganshire. Lead of splendid quality is now being sent to market at the rate of 50 tons per month. The price obtained in October for the ore, 14*l*. 5*s*., rose in November to 14*l*. 16*s*. per ton, with an upward market. This mine has already paid one dividend, and will pay another before Christmas, making two dividends in seven months. In a future article we intend directing attention to other important mines in the Principality.

IRON ORE REGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—No. I.

The constant extension of industrial enterprise in the United States, and the vastness of the American coal deposits, have naturally caused British ironmasters to regard America as the country from which most active competition with English iron in the markets of the world is to be expected, and the abundance of the iron deposits, and their distribution throughout the various parts of the Union, certainly appear to justify that feeling. Full details of the chemical analyses of all the iron ores of the United States are not at present at disposal; in fact, such classification and analyses have never been thoroughly made, and are now proposed by a committee of the Iron and Steel Association for publication at the Centennial Exposition in 1876. The mineral wealth in iron of the United States has never been appreciated either at home or abroad, though it is claimed that at the present day no more judicious or profitable investment of capital can be made in the world than in the iron ore lands of the United States. For centuries to come the abundance of ores cannot be exhausted, nor that of the fuels to reduce them. At the present prices of iron—prices which for a series of years cannot under ordinary contingencies decline—there is a lucrative and legitimate business in the manufacture of pig-iron where the proper localities are selected, and the control of sufficient ore is secured. To the ore regions of the North-West and West, and especially to those of the South and South-West, as yet comparatively virgin regions, must the future supply of cheap pig metal be looked for. Iron can be made in the southern portion of the United States, within easy distance of tide water and on canal communications, at a cost permitting of its being exported to Great Britain, and sold there with more profit than is to-day made from the manufacture of the same grade of metal in England. That this is not done is simply from the fact that the regions where cheap iron can be made have not been developed, but await capital to engage in the manufacture. The advantages presented at this juncture for investments in iron ore lands as a commercial speculation are generally overlooked. Scarcely a state or territory exist within the limits of the United States which has been at all developed but in which iron ores to a greater or less extent have been found, and almost invariably in contiguity to fuel and fluxes of character suitable for their successful and profitable reduction.

No known variety of iron ore commercially used can be mentioned of which the counterpart has not been found in some section of the United States. The celebrated ores of Sweden are reproduced almost in facsimile of analysis by those of Central North Carolina. The blackband ores of Scotland are found in abundance in Ohio, and exist in greater or less quantity in Virginia and Alabama. The titaniferous ores of Norway, now profitably treated in Great Britain, are in abundant supply and of like characteristics in Northern New York and Virginia. The spathic ores for steel purposes are abundant in Connecticut and New York, while manganiferous ores for the manufacture of spiegeleisen are found in quantity in Missouri. The whole Lake Superior region of Michigan abounds with magnetic and hematite ores of the choicest character, while the iron mountains of Missouri, including the Iron Mountain proper, Pilot Knob, Shepherd Mountain, and others display deposits of ore unequalled in size and purity in the world. From the extreme eastern Atlantic coast in Maine, to the waters of the Pacific Ocean on the coasts of California and Oregon, ores of good merchantable character are to be found, and these extremes now meet each other in the production of iron, both localities having furnaces at work or erecting for the reduction of their ores. Throughout the iron belt with all the offshoots and sinuosities of its course the blast-furnace is to be found. The existing number of blast-furnaces is found to be some 735, with an annual productive capacity of over 4,000,000 tons, the actual product never having yet reached 3,000,000 tons. A majority of these are old furnaces worked under disadvantages and expensively, and will not long continue in operation. The requirements of a population of 40,000,000, constantly increasing in a ratio of 10 per cent. annually by immigration, to say nothing of the natural increase, cannot be supplied with the most necessary article of industrial consumption under any such ratio of development as has heretofore existed. High-priced irons are not for the benefit of the people at large, and the object at present in view is to show the capabilities of the various sections of the country for the production of cheap iron; to lay before the capital of the English-speaking races the opportunity for legitimate trade and profitable investment, and by this means so far as may be to benefit the masses, rather than to selfishly cater for the individual advantage of any class.

Commencing with the iron ore regions of Alabama, and the extremely valuable coal fields of that State, it is remarked that a careful investigation of the subject confirms the opinion that it is extremely doubtful if any section of the United States offers greater conjunction of the necessary materials of ore, flux, and fuel for the successful production of pig metal of a good quality than the belt running from Maryland on the north through Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama. Writing from a standpoint entirely unaffected by interests, it is evident, that there is and must be in the near future a demand for iron in the world which shall give ample returns for the capital invested in all the iron ore regions of the United States; and the argument that any one of the older sites of iron production, where ores have to be brought from various sections at high freights to furnish the only proper admixture, should have any advantage save that of facility of obtaining capital and labour is puerile and unworthy of the patriotic people of a country so lavishly endowed by nature with mineral wealth as the United States. The principal iron ores of the State have been examined, and numerous deposits added to those already known. The red, or fossiliferous, ore is now known to extend almost without interruption from a point 24 miles below Pratt's Ferry, in Bibb county, to the upper end of Will's Valley, De Kalb county, and on the east in Cherokee to the northern part of the county; on the west it runs up to Murphree's Valley. The thickness is variable, being in some localities 20 ft. to 30 ft., and in others thinning down to 1 ft. The analyses given show the ore to be of excellent quality, and of good percentage for metallic iron. One analysis gives—peroxide of iron, 73.64; sesquioxide of manganese, 2.57; alumina, 1.41; copper and phosphoric acid, each a trace; water, 9.77; insoluble matter, 15.49 = 100.44; metallic iron 51.55 per cent. The mineral lands of the Red Mountain iron region lie in Shelby and Jefferson counties from 3 to 15 miles south of Elyton, the county town of the latter. Shade's Mountain, Red Mountain, and several smaller elevations, with a general direction parallel to the Cahawba river, and lying on each side of it were formed by volcanic action, which lifted up the stratified crust of the earth from south-east towards the north-west. The strata dip to the south-east at an angle of about 35°, and the ascent of the hills from that side is very gradual, being generally less than the dip of the strata from the accumulation of soil in the valleys and on the slopes. On the north-western side the strata are broken, and the ascent is generally precipitous, rising in some places to several hundred feet above the valleys. These valleys are generally level, and all the ranges are frequently intersected by gaps, through which roads, either turnpike or rail, can be made with much less difficulty than is usually met with in broken countries. The coal is bituminous, and varies in quality in the different localities. On the lands over which the South and North Railroad is running, near where Bark Creek empties into the Cahawba river, 17 veins have been discovered, eight of which are from 2 ft. to 4 ft. thick, outcropping on and underlying these lands for miles. No one as yet seems able to conjecture the extent of the deposits. Some of the veins have been worked to a limited extent, and coal in considerable quantities is now being mined from the same veins at the Cahawba coal mines on adjoining lands. This coal is shipped by the South and North Railroad to Limekiln on the Selma, Rome, and Dalton Railroad, and thence to Selma, Mobile, Montgomery, and other points. It is well adapted to smelting iron, and it is no exaggeration to say that the supply is inexhaustible. A few miles to the north of the coal fields is the iron stratum of Red Mountain; the ore is red hematite, and the iron made from it is pronounced by competent judges to be equal to any made from ore of that description in any part of the world. A heavy stratum of limestone, containing nearly all qualities of limestone from marble downwards, underlies the stratum of iron ore, and outcrops a few hundred feet higher up Red Mountain. The coal regions of Alabama occupy the north-east corner of the State, and extend in a south-west direction about 160 miles into the State. On the eastern side, and in its middle part it measures north and south 90 miles, and on its western side it is 70 miles wide north and south. The total area in the State of Alabama of the three coal fields is 4000 square miles, and the coal is entitled to rank in the first-class of fuel for producing steam.

MANAGEMENT OF MINES IN PRUSSIA.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs having applied to the Diplomatic Representative at Berlin, has received particulars relative to the general management of mines in Prussia, and also respecting the Government mines. The Prussian Minister of Commerce, Trade, and Public Works is at the head of the Prussian Administration of Mines, which forms the first of the five departments of the Ministry of Commerce, founded in 1818. The department of mines, furnaces, and salines is placed under a Chief Director of Mines as representative of the Minister. The administration of mining affairs is represented by a threefold system of control, according to the general mining law of Prussia of June 24, 1865, by the district Inspectors, the superior mining boards, and the Minister of Commerce. To the provisions of this law private mines, as well as mines purchased and worked on Government account, are subject.

To the competence and authority of the Minister belong especially the preparation, so far as regards co-operation in the Legislature, and publication of general administrative directions in aid of such undertakings; the exercise of the Government authority, in the highest instance, as regards the search for and obtaining of mineral products excluded from the proprietors' rights of disposal (leasing of mining property, giving up of ground and soil to mining objects, &c.), and the police supervision of mines, subject to the provisions of the above-mentioned law. The Minister also has the appointment of the district Inspectors; the control of the imposition and collecting of the mining dues, subject to the dispositions of the law; and the superior administration and management of all Treasury or Government mines, furnaces, and salines, as well as of diggings for phosphoric, gypsum, and chalk pits, so far as they are worked on Government account, and from their extent demand a technical supervision. On the other hand, in matters of mining police, and as regards the discipline of the officials, the Government mine administrations are put under the control, in the first instance, of the superior mining board of the district in which they are situated. The Minister further has the management of the technical works on Government account for geognostic surveying; of the scientific, cartographic, and literary works in the general interests of mining industry; of the higher schools of mining, and the care of collections in this branch; and the supervision of the education of those employed in the higher branches of mining engineering. The police inspection of private furnaces was, by law of June 10, 1861, given over to the Tribunals of Commerce, and, therefore, belongs at present to the competence of the fourth department of the Ministry of Commerce.

The district Inspectors exercise, as individual officials, the police control of the mines in their district, which in accordance with the above-mentioned laws, extends to the safety of the workings, of the life and health of the miners, the care of the upper surface in the interests of the personal safety and public traffic, and to precautions to be taken against influences generally injurious. Moreover, the Inspectors are the agents of the superior mining boards, of which there are five—at Berlin, Halle, Dortmund, Bonn, and Clausthal, in all questions respecting leases, expropriations, taxes, labour, &c. The local administrations of each of the Government establishments are organised on the directorial principle under various denominations, inspection of mines, forge and salt mine superintending boards. The inspection of the Government coal mines is subject to the control of a mining board at Saarbrück. The local mining police, as regards the Government establishments, is exercised either by the regular district Inspector, or by the mining superintendent, so far as the competence of the district Inspector is given by the Minister of Commerce to the latter. The technical management and economy of the mines is conducted, independently of the local superintending Inspectors, under the direct management and control of the Ministry. The yearly salary of the Inspectors varies from 120*l*. to 225*l*., and averages about 172*l*. 10*s*.; besides, these officers receive fees for examining boilers, payment of travelling and office expenses, and allowance for house rent. The yearly pay of

the mining superintendent varies from 180% to 300%, with house free and office expenses paid.

The Government administers its coal and metal mines through the above-mentioned mining officials (mining board directors and mining superintendents), on account of its own Treasury. The Crown of Prussia does not own any property of this kind. The Government mines are not, as a principle, let on lease, and when in isolated cases certain bits of the Government seams or veins have been let to other parties they are only most insignificant lots, which on account of their unsuitable position cannot conveniently and properly be worked on Government account. The rent is then based on the measuring unit of the gross produce, a yearly minimum of production being fixed for that purpose. Private mines in Prussia are subject to a special tax on the sale of the raw produce. This amounts to 2 per cent. on the gross receipts.—*Capital and Labour.*

Meetings of Public Companies.

TECOMA SILVER MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was yesterday held at the offices, Palmerston Buildings,

Mr. C. C. ADLEY in the chair, For the purpose of considering a proposal received from America for the leasing of the company's property, and for the transaction of such business as the board might deem expedient.

The notice calling the meeting was read by Mr. W. H. HARRISON (secretary).

In the report which had been sent to the shareholders, it was stated that the offer was for two years, at an annual rental of \$100,000 in gold—20,000—From Jan. 1 next, with the option of continuing the lease for a further period of three years, at a rental of \$150,000—30,000—per annum, the rental to be paid quarterly, and to give good security for the due and proper working of the mine.

The CHAIRMAN said that at last they had a gleam of sunshine through the dark horizon which had clouded their proceedings for some time past. Some of the shareholders met together two or three weeks ago to endeavour to raise funds to prevent the company going into liquidation. There were two salient points to which the attention of the shareholders would be directed on the present occasion. First, to the offer of leasing the mine; and, secondly, to the issuing of debentures. With respect to the first point, the question was whether they were to refuse the offer or not. The directors had made enquiries concerning the bona fides of Mr. Gordon (the gentleman who had made the offer), and the directors were informed that they were unimpeachable, and that he was a gentleman of known position and influence, and well able to execute what he undertook, and find substantial security for the fulfilment of his contract. Mr. Gordon's offer appeared to have been made with some knowledge of the capabilities of the mine, and indeed, this offer might be taken as an indirect testimony that the value of the mine was very much greater than some gentlemen had recently imagined it to be; therefore, it was not difficult to reconcile this offer with the rumours floating about as to the value of the mine. When he himself was in Paris Mr. Mackenzie had informed him that the mine was a valuable mine, but had been sold at too high a price, but that even on that large price it would give 5 per cent., as it was producing 20 tons of ore daily. Mr. Mackenzie had offered to go to America and work the mine, on the condition that he received no remuneration until 5 per cent. was paid to the shareholders; and Mr. St. Stephen had also offered to go out and work the mine. The present offer would give them 6 per cent., with a prospective increase to 9 per cent. Thus, from four different independent sources they had four separate opinions, all converging to one focus, and almost coincident in their character. They had also the fact that Mr. Patrick reported a fine find of ore in the main tunnel, which pinched and widened from 6 in. to 3 ft. 4 in.; whereas had been sunk, and ore taken out. There was another important point, and that was that little had as yet been done to open up the mine, which was only now beginning to be opened up, so that really what had hitherto been to their injury was now to their advantage—that they possessed a virgin mine, the development of which had been successful, and whatever its latent wealth, it was lying there intact. With respect to the debenture bonds, the shareholders might ask what the directors wanted with 10,000, when an offer had been made to work the mine. Well, first they wanted 10,000, or 15,000, to pay into Court this day week, in order to stay the proceedings, unless some other arrangement was made; they also wanted 5000, or 6000, in case of any claim being made by Mr. Davis, under agreement of Dec. 16. Those were contingencies which they must be prepared for, and the directors wished to be placed beyond the necessity of having occasion to call the shareholders together, at some future time, in order to raise some trifling sum. If Mr. Davis took another view (as the directors were led to believe), and was prepared to say "I will give you back the mine with all the rights, and wipe off all the debts if you will agree to cry quits;" if that was done, they could retire a large portion of the debentures. This was a question which, in their present stage, must be left in abeyance, to be settled according to circumstances. One provision must be made for the redemption of the debentures. It was for the shareholders to say whether they accepted the offer now made or not. So far as the directors could recommend, they certainly recommended the shareholders to accept it, at least for two years, with some modifications. The mine could not be much deteriorated working under certain stipulations, and they would have the certainty of some fixed income, although small, which at the present price of the shares would yield something like 60 per cent., and 90 per cent. prospective. If, on the other hand, they declined it, they must either prepare themselves to place immediate means at the disposal of the directors at once to enable them to conduct the affairs to a satisfactory issue, or they must suffer themselves to relapse into their former condition of barren uncertainty and helplessness.

A SHAREHOLDER asked in what position the suit against the old directors now stood?—Mr. SNELL, solicitor, said that the suit was still proceeding in the Court of Chancery. The company was waiting for the answer of the old directors to the Bill now filed.

A SHAREHOLDER asked whether Mr. Davis was one of the original directors? Mr. SNELL said that he was one of the parties to the Bill.

A SHAREHOLDER: Was he a promoter?—Mr. SNELL said that no doubt he was a promoter.

A SHAREHOLDER: What amount will be required if we take the management of the mine upon ourselves, independent of Mr. Davis's claim?—The CHAIRMAN: We should require at least 6000, or 8000, additional to go on working the mine.

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to a further question, said the directors believed the mine was working at a profit, but as they had not had the accounts they could not tell.

Mr. SCHIEFFEL asked whether Mr. Davis had any right to keep the mine?—Mr. MACKENZIE said that Mr. Davis stated he had spent \$30,000 upon it, and in the event of Mr. Davis offering to come to terms the directors must be prepared with 6000, and 6 per cent. interest, and take the mine and work it themselves. There was a stipulation that Mr. Davis should render accounts monthly, but they had not been so rendered.

Mr. H. WHITE said the time was arrived when the shareholders must look after their own property. It was the first time that he had seen a gleam of hope. He had enquired as to the bona fides of the persons who had made the offer, with the view of seeing whether it was to his interest as a shareholder to entertain the offer. Anything connected with the Tecoma Mine was viewed with suspicion. The enquiries which he had made about Mr. Gordon were to his mind satisfactory; but Mr. Gordon made one stipulation, which rather threw a difficulty in the way of the directors. Mr. Gordon stipulated that by the 1st of January the directors must give up the mine to him, clear and free. At present Mr. Davis had the mine in his possession, and fight as the shareholders might, they could not get the mine until they made some terms of settlement with Mr. Davis. The question was what terms of settlement Mr. Davis would accept to entertain the offer. In Paris in July last he asked Mr. Davis what he intended to do with the Tecoma Company, and Mr. Davis said that the company had made a claim upon him for some gigantic sum, which he would never entertain in any way; and added, "If spent they will give me a quittance I will give up the mine and all the money I have spent upon it to the good." Mr. Davis also added that the shareholders of the Tecoma Mine were much bound to him, and they would find it out, and they need not doubt his word for the future.

Mr. MACKENZIE: That was coupled with the stipulation that we should raise 6000.

Mr. H. WHITE said that was so, but he would not go into those particulars. The real question for the shareholders was whether they would accept the offer which had been made by Mr. Gordon, or whether they would refuse it. He hoped the meeting would endorse the Chairman's recommendation, and accept it as a bona fide offer.

A SHAREHOLDER said he believed Mr. Davis had made it a condition of settlement that the directors should withdraw from the claim against him and the old directors.

Mr. SNELL said the proposal was that the proceedings against Mr. Davis should be withdrawn, but he did not know whether the old directors were included; but, probably, a stipulation would be made that all proceedings should be stopped against himself and the old directors. As regarded the amount of money required, Mr. Davis had advanced to the amount of 5000, and the claims were 2500, making 7500; if the shareholders worked the mine themselves they would want another 6000, which would make 13,500, but if this scheme were adopted they would only require about 7000.

A SHAREHOLDER asked whether the directors had yet cabled to Mr. Gordon, accepting his offer?—The CHAIRMAN: Certainly not; they could not telegraph until they had ascertained the opinion of the shareholders.

Mr. GRAY said he should like to know whether this offer from Mr. Gordon had any connection with Mr. Davis, and whether Mr. Gordon and Mr. Davis were in any way mixed up with one another? Were the shareholders to compromise the action against Mr. Davis by accepting this offer? If the shareholders were informed on that point it might influence their decision.

The CHAIRMAN said the directors knew nothing about it; the offer came to them from Mr. Gordon, and they had not the slightest knowledge whether Mr. Gordon was an acquaintance of Mr. Davis's or not. Mr. Snell had received a letter from Mr. Gordon on the subject, which, perhaps, the shareholders would like to hear.

Mr. SNELL read the letter. In it Mr. Gordon stated that he was unable to obtain the quantity of ore he required, and, therefore, he thought it would be to his advantage to lease the Tecoma Mine, in order to obtain the amount of ore which he required.

A SHAREHOLDER: Do you know Mr. Gordon.

Mr. SNELL replied that he saw Mr. Gordon at Salt Lake City, and he appeared to be a man of business habits, and capable of carrying out such a contract. He believed that Messrs. Wells, Spargo, and Co., the bankers, would give Mr. Gordon a credit for 100,000. He believed that Mr. Gordon had leased the Utah refining works, for which he had paid cash down. From what he had seen and heard of Mr. Gordon he believed he was a man who could carry out the matter.

A SHAREHOLDER said that, judging from the tone of Mr. Gordon's letter, there was no connection between Mr. Gordon and Mr. Davis.

A SHAREHOLDER said he supposed the payments would be made quarterly? The CHAIRMAN: Certainly.

The SOLICITOR said that if they could tender Mr. Davis 5000, he supposed there would be no difficulty in getting possession of the mine at once, or on giving security for the money, but he did not suppose it would come to that.

Mr. GRAY said the point the shareholders wanted cleared up was with respect to the proceedings against Mr. Davis. Was it or was it not the intention of the board to raise the money to settle amicably with Mr. Davis, or to go on with the proceedings? It would be impossible, with much chance of success, to proceed against the rest of the original directors, after having eliminated from those proceedings the vendors of the property. The fact remained that the public had subscribed nearly 300,000, for this mine, and certainly 20,000, was but a small return upon the amount. By the Bill in Chancery the company sought to get back some of the purchase-money, and the shareholders must be careful that they did not do anything which would prejudice those proceedings. He thought the recommendation of the directors must recommend itself to business men, and would put the company in a position of independence. He thought it was well worth while to raise 6000, of additional money, but the directors must see that their way was clear before them. As regarded Mr. Davis, all his acts, as far as they had come before the shareholders, went to show that there is no reliance to be placed upon his word.

The CHAIRMAN said the directors had told the shareholders everything they knew. As regarded Mr. Davis, the directors would do nothing without first laying the matter before the shareholders for their acceptance. It seemed to him that Mr. Gray was mixing up two things which were perfectly distinct. There was a distinct offer coming from a responsible person, and the directors asked to be placed in this position—that if Mr. Davis would not give up the mine they could pay him off. As regarded the action against the old board, the shareholders would remember that a short time since the directors asked for a subscription of 5s. per share, which on 30,000 shares would have given 7500; but the result of the application was that only between 5000 and 6000 were subscribed, which amounted to about 25d. per share, and about half that amount was subscribed by the directors. Of course, the directors could do nothing unless the shareholders subscribed. They had done the best with the slender means at their disposal; they sent Mr. Snell to America, and they believed the result of the visit had been most advantageous to the company, as it enabled the directors to know something about the mine, and had probably led to the offer which had now been made to them. As far as the board were concerned, they were here virtually as the servants of the shareholders, and would adopt whatever course the shareholders wished. If Mr. Davis came and said "I will do so-and-so," the board would not take the responsibility of accepting it without calling the shareholders together.

A SHAREHOLDER: How many debentures have been taken up? The CHAIRMAN said they were not all in yet, but there was sufficient to meet all present emergencies. Whether they accepted this offer or not they must have 5000; if they did not accept the offer, and intended to carry on the mine, they would want 14,000, and where was it to come from?

A SHAREHOLDER said that under the circumstances he thought it would be advisable to accept the offer of Mr. Gordon; it would be better to do that than work the mine themselves. Let them go on with Mr. Gordon's offer for two years, with the option of continuing it or not. By that time they would see what the mine was doing, and determine upon what course they would pursue.

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to a shareholder, said that Mr. Gordon would give a proper guarantee for the carrying out of his undertaking, and for the proper working of the mine. Mr. Gordon would agree to work the mine in a regular and proper way, and allow the mine to be open at all times to the inspection of an agent of the company, and at the expiration of the lease leave the mine and machinery in a proper condition.

Mr. SNELL said the lease would contain all the proper and legal clauses for the protection of the company.

Mr. H. WHITE moved "That the proposed offer to lease the mine by Mr. Gordon, in its general principles be accepted, and it be left in the hands of the directors to carry out the same."

Mr. FOWNE seconded the resolution. After a further short discussion, the resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said he hoped the shareholders would assist the directors in subscribing for the necessary amount of debentures.

Mr. FOWNE said it followed as a matter of course that the shareholders must subscribe, otherwise the resolution must fall to the ground.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors closed the proceedings.

[For remainder of Meetings see to-day's Supplement.]

Original Correspondence.

MINING IN QUEENSLAND.

SIR,—I have not been able to procure a return of the receipts of tin at the Warwick Railway Terminus for the month of September in time for this mail, but what returns I have been able to procure I give you. The export of tin for the quarter ended September 30, from the port of Brisbane, was as follows:—

	Cwts.	Value.	Aver. per cwt.	
To Great Britain	Ingots	7,288	£ 31,392	86s. 1d.
	Stream tin	32	72	45s.
Total	7,320	£ 31,464		
To N.S. Wales (Sydney)	Ingots	Nil	Nil	
	Stream tin	19,857	50,383	65s. 9d.
Total for quarter	27,177	£ 81,847		

And taking the stream tin to average 68 per cent. of metal it will equal 1041 tons of ingot tin, showing a slightly increased yield when compared with the year 1873—the previous quarter, or previous half-year. The "Brisbane Price Current" for this mail gives the following additional figures, as the export of tin from Brisbane, for the year ended September 30 last:—

	1874.	1873.		
	London.	Sydney.	Total.	Year ended Sept 30.
Ingots	Tons 654	50	704	85
Ore	983	3950	4933	4376
If the ore is estimated at 68 per cent. it will average	668	2666	3334	2955
Total ingots	Tons 1322	2916	4238	3040

Showing an increase in the export of Queensland tin equal to 1200 tons ingots during the last 12 months; but against this must be charged the large falling off in the quantity of tin forwarded to Sydney direct via Grafton, &c., which brings the total production of the two colonies to about the same quantity when compared with the yield for the year ended September 30, 1873.

The direct shipments to London from Brisbane during the month have been the ship Ramsay, with 55 tons ingots; and the City of Aberdeen, with 254 tons ingots (both left on Sept. 30); total, 289 tons ingots. No stream tin. As will be seen by this return, a large quantity (nearly three-fourths of the whole of our production) is still sent to Sydney, but it is all stream tin; while the other fourth, that goes to London direct, is ingot tin of an average standard of 99.50, the cause of which is that the stream tin goes down to be smelted, our smelting charges being too high, and our freight to London, from Brisbane direct, is also too high (40s. per ton). For wool ships from this port better ballast than ingot tin cannot be procured. Yet our shipping agents prefer ballasting a ship with ballast or loading her light than reducing the freight on this article, the result of which would be securing the whole of it for the direct trade. As I foretold only 12 months ago, only ingot tin is now shipped direct to London. Owing to this grasping policy the English smelters have lost this trade, and with it they have lost the control of the British tin market. It has been my study to give you the most authentic information as to our yield and prospects here. We may expect in the future to see the tin standard steady, falling and rising only from causes that we all can understand, and not fluctuating, as it has been for the past 18 months, without any apparent reason.

At Stanthorpe I have to report that about 300 Chinamen have left the field for the Palmer, and I hear the balance, about 300 more, are to at once follow; this, no doubt, will reduce the yield. A few of the gold diggers have returned from the Palmer and settled down on the tin fields for a few months' work, the Palmer being very unhealthy during this wet season, now shortly due, while Stanthorpe is exceptionally healthy during the summer months; but I fully expect to see the bulk of the tin miners start for the Palmer in February next, so soon as the wet season is over, and the country fit to travel upon. The Palmer has turned out extremely rich, and most extensive. Many have made handsome fortunes in a few weeks, but the risks and privations they have had to endure, and must yet endure, before the wet season is over is fearful to contemplate. Under these circumstances the supply of tin from here cannot be depended upon. A very rich patch of tin might cause increased activity and the opening up of an extended tin-bearing country, while a good field, although 1500 miles distant, may reduce the present yield very considerably. Again, three months of bad times, such as we had in 1866, would double the yield of tin, as there is room for 50,000 men on Stanthorpe tin field, although 5000 is the very utmost now at work there.

That there are enormous undiscovered patches of tin in Queensland there is little doubt. Only four weeks ago a rich deposit of tin was found in a gully running into the Palmer river. From other districts just as difficult of access I have from time to time examined specimens of the same metal, but unless convenient to the coast for carriage a mountain of quartz is just as valuable. The

question is often asked how long will the supply of stream tin last? The reply to this question after all can only be an opinion, and mine is that at the rate of working at present at Stanthorpe there will be no perceptible diminution in the extent of stream tin country to be worked during the next ten years, and as machinery and cheap appliances for sluicing and washing are introduced all the ground now worked will be worked over again at a profit. Weighing the pros and cons of the case, it is my conviction that the supply will remain steady for some time at a slight reduction in the present figures.

In copper increased activity prevails in most of the districts. Most of the mines have changed hands, a matter on which the colony generally is to be congratulated. The quicksilver mines are being most successfully worked by a few miners, and with the rudest appliances. Rock salt has been discovered in the interior.

Brisbane, Oct. 9.

[For remainder of Original Correspondence see this day's Supplement.]

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT, 1872.

EXAMINATION FOR MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY.

DISTRICT UNDER THE CHARGE OF THOMAS WYNNE, Esq., H.M. INSPECTOR OF MINES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXAMINATION for MANAGERS' CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY, under the above-named Act, will be HELD on the 29th day of December, 1874, and CANDIDATES INTENDING TO PRESENT THEMSELVES AT SUCH EXAMINATION must on or before the 20th day of December, notify such intention to the Secretary of the Board of the above-mentioned District, from whom all information as to particulars can be obtained.

By order of the Board,
JOSEPH KNIGHT, Secretary,
Newcastle-under-Lyne, Staffordshire.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR

£50,000 PERPETUAL FIVE PER CENT. DEBENTURE STOCK,
BALANCE OF £110,000, SECURED UPON THE
EXTENSION TO THE MIDLAND RAILWAY
OF THE

SOMERSET AND DORSET RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the SUBSCRIPTION LIST for the above will be CLOSED on TUESDAY next, the 15th instant, for LONDON, and on WEDNESDAY next, the 16th inst., for COUNTRY APPLICATIONS.

By Order,
A. DIFFORD, Secretary.

General Offices, Glastonbury, Somerset, Dec. 10, 1874.

SAVING LIFE AT SEA.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST will CLOSE on SATURDAY, the 19th December, for LONDON, and on MONDAY, the 21st December, for COUNTRY APPLICATIONS.

Issue of 4000 Shares of £5 each—£20,000—

IN THE

PATENT SELF-LAUNCHING LIFE RAFT COMPANY (LIMITED).

(ROPER'S PATENT.)

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, by which the Liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

Capital £30,000, in 6000 Shares of £5 each.

The proceeds of 3000 shares will be applied as Working Capital.

Payment on application £1, on allotment £2, on 1st February, 1875, £2.—Total, £5.

The Patentee has agreed to accept two-thirds of the purchase-money in fully paid-up shares, and to pay all expenses incidental to the founding of the company up to and excepting its registration.

In the event of no allotment being made, the deposit will be returned without any deduction; but should a smaller number of shares be allotted, the balance paid on application will be applied towards payment of the amount due upon allotment.

PATRONS.

Admiral F. A. B. CROFT, United Service Club, Pall Mall.

Admiral R. A. POWELL, C.B., Blackheath, Kent.

Lord RONALD GOWER, Stafford House, St. James's, S.W.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS P. BAKER, Esq., R.N., C.B., Late Chief Engineer, Her Majesty's Dockyard, Chatham.

Commander FELLOWES, R.N.

Captain GEORGE MACDONALD, R.N., Marine Superintendent, Australia Direct Steam Navigation Company.

Captain JAMES RENNIE, C.B., Late Marine Secretary to the Government of India, Director of the London and Glasgow Engineering and Iron Shipbuilding Company.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.—RICHARD ROPER, Esq.

CONSULTING NAVAL ARCHITECT.

PHILIP THORNTON, Esq., M.N.A., Late Master Shipwright, &c., Her Majesty's Dockyard, Chatham.

MARINE DRAUGHTSMAN.

THOMAS HENRY CULLIS, Esq., late Chief Marine Draughtsman at Messrs. Maudslays, Sons, and Field, Shipbuilders, Lambeth and Greenwich.

BANKERS.

Messrs. ROBERTS, LUBBOCK, and CO., Lombard-street.

THE LONDON AND YORKSHIRE BANK, and its Branches, 57, Old Broad-street, E.C.

Messrs. HALLETT and CO., 7, St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. SHARP and TURNER, 31, Lombard-street, E.C.

BROKERS.

Messrs. KNIGHT and MILLER, 1, Royal Exchange Buildings.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. C. F. KEMP, FORD, and CO., 8, Walbrook, E.C.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)

MURRAY HOWELL-MURRAY, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.

14 AND 15, ST. SWITHIN'S LANE, CANNON-STREET, E.C.

Where a model of the Patent Shaft may be inspected.

PROSPECTUS.

The immense loss of life at sea by shipwreck, fire, foundering, or collision, is a question which has formed the subject of painful consideration for years. Scarcely a month passes without some serious disaster, and a large proportion of the loss can be traced to the use of inefficient life and other boats, and the many difficulties and dangers which attend their lowering and overcrowding.

The Times of the 30th October, 1874, in wishing success to this invention (see Press reports), wrote—"This chief lesson to be drawn from nearly every wreck of a large passenger steamer is the utter break down of the boat system."

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and working an invention, patented in England 30th April, 1873, which adapts the present "Captain's Bridge" as a self-launching raft, fitted with water-tight seats, containing sails, masts, and oars, provisions, fresh water, stores, rockets, and is capable of saving mails and specie. The raft is furnished with compasses and rudder, and every requisite for sustaining life.

The raft can be launched from either side of a ship. The ends of the launching ways (which are fitted with friction rollers) are lowered level with the deck, and the raft is carried clear of the ship by the impetus of its weight. In the event of the vessel foundering the raft disengages itself and floats in safety.

The advantages which this raft possesses over every other means of saving life are apparent, and in addition have been verified by the opinions of naval authorities, engineers, and shipowners:—

1. It is always ready, and does not need any covering such as protects boats.—2. It is self-launching, as no ropes or lashings have to be cut away.—3. The launching cannot be affected by the freezing of the ropes used by boats.—4. It cannot be swamped.—5. It will live in any sea.—6. It cannot be sunk, being built upon the cellular principle, and even should one or more of the cells be damaged, the safety of the raft would not be impaired.—7. One or more of these rafts can be fitted to a vessel, which would save the lives of the crew and passengers of a vessel of the largest class, its containing powers being only limited by size.—8. It can be constructed at low cost, and is of less weight than a life-boat, size for size.—9. It utilises a necessary part of a ship, and can be fitted in front of poop or fore-cabin, thus forming an extension of the deck of the cabin.

It is well known that the difficulties attending the launch of ordinary life or other boats render the act one requiring the greatest care: frequently lowered free and the boats cannot be lowered, neither can they be successfully lowered when the vessel rolls much. In the case of the wreck of the Atlantic, one of the White Star line, over 700 lives were lost, although the ship carried ten boats. Many other instances might be cited, but they are of too common occurrence. The ease and certainty with which the patent raft is released from the vessel, its buoyancy, and capacity, and cheapness must ensure its general adoption in the ships of all countries.

This raft will not only be available for saving life, but also for landing troops, passengers, and cargo.

The only contract affecting the company is one dated the 30th day of November, 1874, between Richard Roper and Murray Howell Murray, on behalf of the company, by which the English patent and the right to patent the invention in all countries and colonies is purchased by the company for £15,000, payable £5000 in cash, and £10,000 in fully paid-up shares of the company.

The working capital of the company will thus be £15,000. The directors take the Patent Life Rafts in the event of their not being able to effect satisfactory arrangements with firms for their manufacture.

The dividend payable on the capital will necessarily be large; for beyond the profits derivable from the sale of the Patent Life Rafts, the directors propose to

grant licenses to shipowners and builders to manufacture upon payment of a royalty to the company.

The directors feel that, in introducing this raft to general use, they will be doing much work as has hitherto fallen to the lot of the Royal Humane Society.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association, and the contract may be seen at the offices of the solicitors to the company, where, and at the offices of the brokers, auditors, and company, prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained.

THE PATENT SELF-LAUNCHING LIFE-RAFT COMPANY

Extracts from the Opinions of the Press and Certificates upon ROYAL LIFE-RAFT.

The "TIMES," October 30th, 1874.

"LIFE-RAFTS.—Roper's Self-Launching Life-Raft appears, on the face of it, so simple and effective, that it is hard to see how it can fail. This invention merits the attention of shipowners from an economic point of view. The chief point to be considered is whether the raft may not be a means of saving life at sea more efficacious than those now in use. The chief lesson is to be drawn from nearly every wreck of a large passenger steamer is the utter breakdown of the boat system. As regards the mercantile marine, the boat system of saving life has proved itself as nearly utterly worthless as a system can be. WE WISH SUCCESS TO ROYAL'S LIFE-RAFT."

ECHOES FROM THE MINING MARKET.

Owing to the rapid approach of the Christmas holidays we have had an inactive market for the past week. Metals, however, remain in *status quo*, prices being generally pretty steady. From Cornwall we learn that the markets there are in a very stagnant condition, but we cannot look for a much better state of affairs until after the close of the year, when we may with some reason expect a revival of trade. The late check in the upward tendency of copper has produced so far no untoward effects, and the statistical accounts of the trade show that the demand still continues. The rise in the money market alone seems to prevent further advances in this metal, for the diminution in stocks has been no less than 7000 tons during the past four months. Speculation in tin appears for the moment to be at a standstill, and as prices are thus dependent upon demand for consumption alone, and not upon speculation, the market has been supported. The steadiness of money seems to have had a good effect in this metal, for speculators do not like to operate under such conditions. Colliery shares are, on the whole, good. Iron stocks, on the other hand, show depression.

We hear that the stone-breaker lately introduced at Tincroft has (as it could not have failed to do by the bye) given complete satisfaction. The merits of the invention are recognised now throughout the entire kingdom. The work to be done is performed in a thoroughly economical manner—time and labour are saved—and yet the machine is only met with in the county in question in one or two enterprises. At the others the old-fashioned and expensive method of spalling the ore by hand is still resorted to. At Tincroft it is stated that they are able to stamp one-third more than they could do if the stuff were broken the old way. What then can prevent a general recognition of the merits of the breaker? Prejudice we suppose, the same that objected to a railway engine, and would object to anything that happened to be out of the beaten track.

Wheal Pever has surmounted its difficulties with the slide, and the lode, now that the former has been got through, has been found very rich below: 700 per fathom is named as its worth, although some think that 1000 per fathom is nearer its true value. The confidence of the agent in the re-appearance of this lode as good as ever below the "vugh," as it is locally called, has been more than justified. The mine must now be pretty nearly looking at its best. The shares, in consequence of the improvement, are firmer.

In foreign mines we have had a very stagnant market. The only exception to the general dullness has again been Teocoma shares, which have fluctuated between 18s. and 17s. 6d., in a very lively style.

JAMES H. CROFTS.

PROGRESS OF THE SUTRO TUNNEL.—During October the working in the Suto Tunnel has been very successful in pushing it forward. During the week ending Oct. 8, 83 ft. of 10 x 14 tunnel were made: Oct. 15, 80 ft.; Oct. 22, 81 ft. From Oct. 22 to Nov. 1, 116 feet, making a total of 360 ft. in a single month. This is not only the largest result yet accomplished, but the greatest month's work on record in the history of tunnel making. The whole length of the tunnel now completed is 7792 feet. This work speaks well for the Burleigh drill, which is used in the Suto Tunnel.—*Virginia Independent.*

Owing to a clash between the San Francisco and London stock-brokers, operations at the St. Lawrence Mine have ceased, both at the mill and underground. At the time of quitting work the north drift was in the finest ore ever seen in the mine. The suspension will result in the filling up of the mine with water, and this will lead to a general caving in, which will be the utter ruin of a valuable and finely-opened mine, the deepest in this county.—*Placerville Democrat.*

PURIFYING COKE.—Mr. S. DE NOMAIS, of Perigueux, has patented a process for purifying coke from sulphurous and other detrimental compounds. The combustible is heated to redness with exclusion of air, whereby the pyrites or bi-sulphides of iron which it contains is converted into proto-sulphide. It is then reduced in tanks containing water, to which is added hydrochloric acid, which dissolves the proto-sulphide of iron, disengaging sulphuretted hydrogen, and also dissolves others of the earthy matters present. The coke is then washed with water and dried. The process is most readily effected upon small coke or dust, and it is, therefore, in some cases preferable to pulverise the material in the first place, and to agglomerate it into blocks after purification. The process is applicable to peat and anthracite, and lignite treated in this manner gives a product which has the qualities of wood charcoal.

LEAD ORES.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Dec. 7	Esgrair-Hir	11	£15 16 0	Sheldon, Bush, and Co.
—	ditto	14	6 19 8	Glover and Robinson.
—	Lisburne-Glogfach.	15	20 5 0	Panther Lead Company.
—	East Darren	50	19 1 6	ditto
—	Cwmystwith	15	15 0 0	ditto
8	South Darren	15	21 3 0	Nevill, Druce, and Co.
9	De Broke	12	14 15 0	Walker, Parker, and Co.
10	Talargoch	40	14 15 0	ditto
—	ditto	70	16 5 0	ditto
—	North Hendre	30	15 17 6	Adam Eytton.
—	Prince Patrick	50	16 1 6	ditto
—	South Prince Patrick	20	16 1 6	ditto
—	Rhosmor	8	13 13 0	Walker, Parker, and Co.
—	Wagstaff	9	14 0 6	ditto
—	St. David's	5	14 13 0	ditto
—	Roman Gravel	50	15 14 0	Walker, Parker, and Co.
—	ditto	50	15 11 6	Glover and Robinson.
—	ditto	50	15 11 6	ditto
—	ditto	50	15 10 6	Burry Port Company.

BLENDE.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Dec. 9	Willoughby	30	£2 2 6	Ripley Spelter Co.
10	Roman Gravel	50	3 1 6	Villiers Spelter Co.

BLACK TIN.				
Date.	Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Amount.
Nov. 27	Polrose	5	£20 15 0	£290 7 11
Dec. 4	N. St. Blazey	1	8 3 3	53 5 0
—	ditto	0	12 1 26	40 0 0
—	—	0	12 1 26	40 0 0
5	Pedn a drea	15	9 2 12	58 2 0
—	Wheal Uny	14	2 3 6	—
7	So. Condurow	12	7 2 2	57 0 0

COPPER ORES.				
Date.	Mine.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchaser.
Dec. 8	South Darren	20	£5 5 0	Vivian and Sons.

COPPER ORES.							
Sampled November 18, and sold at Swansea, December 8.							
Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cape Ore.....	74	29%	£25 6 0	Knockmahon 126.....	83%	£7 1 6	
ditto.....	74	29%	25 17 0	ditto.....	89	83%	7 0 6
ditto.....	77	28	24 2 0	Berehaven.....	92	87%	7 11 6
ditto.....	64	36%	31 7 0	ditto.....	81	9	7 13 6
ditto.....	16	48%	42 2 0	Var Ore.....	105	17	14 6 0
ditto.....	63	28	24 1 0	Bampfyde.....	37	6%	4 17 0
ditto.....	62	27%	24 0 0	ditto.....	31	5%	4 0 0
ditto.....	61	28	24 18 0	Burrowing.....	29	8	6 5 0
ditto.....	61	27%	21 7 0	Telidella.....	6	29%	24 17 0
ditto.....	61	25	21 7 0	ditto.....	17	16	12 2 6
ditto.....	59	25	21 10 6	Copper Reg.....	11	44%	37 2 0
ditto.....	58	24%	21 4 6	Copper Ore.....	5	25%	21 6 0
Knockmahon 141.....		8%	7 6 6				

TOTAL PRODUCE.									
Cape Ore	662	£16,208	7	6	Burrawang Ore	29	£181	5	0
Knockmahon	356	2,540	10	0	Telhadella Ore	23	355	4	6
Berehaven	173	1,318	11	6	Copper Regulus	11	408	2	0
Var Ore	105	1,501	10	0	Copper Ore	5	106	10	0
Bampfyde	68	803	9	0					

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.				
Names.	Tons.	Amount.		
Copper Mines Company	74	£1,912	18 0	
P. Grenfell and Sons	154%	4,202	8 6	
Nevill, Druce, and Co.	225	2,341	8 6	
Vivian and Sons	189%	4,842	1 6	
Williams, Foster, and Co.	646	6,369	2 0	
British and Foreign Copper Company	189	3,185	1 0	
Copper Pass and Son	5	108	10 0	
Total.	1432	£22,032	9 6	

Total.....	1432	£22,632	9	6
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Copper Ores for sale on Dec. 22.—Cape Ore 59, 58, 58, 58, 69, 69, 68, 62, 42, 70, 70, 69—Berehaven 142—Union Ore 76, 34—Bampfyde 45, 16, 5—Concordia Ore 11—Lisbon Ore 10, 5.—Total, 1096 tons.

FOREIGN MINES.

ST. JOHN DEL REY.—Telegram, Dec. 7: Produce, 13 days of Nov. (second division), 15,145 oits.; yield, 9.4 oits. per ton; produce per diem, 1165 oits. General work on mine and surface going on well, and satisfactory duty being performed.

DON PEDRO.—Telegram from Rio, Dec. 7: Produce cleaned up, 3000 oits.; estimated produce for the month (Nov.), 4500 oits.

MINERAL HILL.—Mr. Oakes (superintendent at the mine) writes Nov. 16—The ore raised this week is 40 tons, of an average grade of \$30 per ton.

RICHMOND CONSOLIDATED.—Cablegram from the mine at Eureka, Nevada: Hall, London: Week's run, \$51,000; Richmond ore only.

EBERHARDT AND AURORA.—Telegram from Capt. Drake: Number of tons crushed in Nov., 1012; average assay, \$55; produced \$38,552. Mine looking well.

COLORADO TERRIBLE LODGE.—Account sales of Nos. 45, 46, 47, 48, and 49, give net proceeds 3099%, due Jan. 21. The next sale is on the 14th inst.

Nov. 18.—The agent sends railway freight note for 64th and 65th shipments; the latter consists of 71 sacks of first-class ore, 8558 lbs.; 145 sacks second-class ore, 12,908 lbs.; total, 21,466 lbs. The 66th shipment will leave on Nov. 21. Weather fine, but cold; building proceeding steadily. The mine producing some very good ore from the 5th and 6th levels. The men at the shaft will complete the trip-lift and timbering this month. The 7th level, east and west, will then be pushed on with all the speed possible. The weekly report of the underground captain (H. L. Humphreys) states that there are good veins of ore in the 6th level stopes, Nos. 8 and 9; 6th level stopes, Nos. 8, 4, and 5; in the latter the vein at one point is from 10 to 12 in. wide. Shipments 67, 58, 59, and 60 have arrived in Liverpool. Account sales of 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, and 49th give net 3099% 18s. 6d., due on Jan. 21, 1875. Shipments Nos. 50 and 51 are sampled for sale.

CEADAR CREEK GOLD MINES AND WATER.—Telegram from the superintendent, Col. B. Ludlum, dated Dec. 7: Ditches full; washing season commenced satisfactorily.

BIRDSEYE CREEK (Gold).—G. S. Powers, Nov. 15: We still have about 400 inches of water in Birdseye ditch, which we are utilizing to the best advantage possible on Neece and West claims. Should we have following rains the water will most likely increase, otherwise it will fall back to its usual head of about 100 inches in a very short time. In the future I shall endeavour to make longer runs in Neece claim; except it becomes necessary to re-adjust the sluice flumes I shall make the runs 60 days in the place of 30, as heretofore cabled. The drifted ground is narrowing down rapidly, and I shall hope to get fast all former workings by the time the present run is in. I shall keep you advised of any changes in regard to the water supply, as well as all others.

SWEETLAND CREEK.—G. D. McLean, Nov. 7: Raining hard, but do not know yet whether it be continuous or not. We have commenced washing, and have water enough for one head; everything in pretty much readiness for plentiful water. Rock in new tunnel slightly improved; now in 602 ft., leaving only 200 ft. yet to complete.

RIO TINTO.—Nov. 21: Overburden removed during week, 3145 cubic metres; total to date, 161,000 cubic metres. Number of hands employed by company, 1167. Rain had fallen, and the production of cement copper was increasing.

NORTH AMERICAN (Gold).—D. W. Morgan, Nov. 10: The storm mentioned in my last has continued up to the present; there is now some favourable change, and it may clear up to-morrow. It commenced raining three days since, yet not sufficient to sink the water to any great extent. We commenced washing with the aid of the reservoir on the 8th inst. Should it not turn cold some washing can be done for a long time, and I am in hopes that in the course of the next 30 days a good heavy fall of rain may come, which with the snow now on the ground will be sufficient to give us a full head of water. At any rate, even with the water we now have considerable ground can be washed. We are daily increasing our force; in a short time shall have in the mine more hands than ever before. In Chinese we are having good success, and in 30 days I believe we shall have 100 or more. It is all important that they should have their subsistence for winter, and to that end I am making every possible effort to assist them. In the mine the work is progressing fully as well as could be expected. The north side of the main tunnel is yet rather too wet to open out breasts, but the water is certainly falling daily, and in the course of a few days more I believe we can commence extracting in that part of the mine with considerable force. The new shaft is up 95 ft., and continues in favourable ground. I consider the outlook for another season as most favourable for a good earning; I shall certainly spare no effort. We shall take out more gravel than ever before, and should it fail to pay better than it has done hitherto I do not hesitate to say that I shall certainly be discouraged. To secure a successful season you may depend on our best efforts.

BATTLE MOUNTAIN.—On Nov. 19 the agent reports:—"To further facilitate and push forward the 200 ft. drift north of new shaft I have set on contract, at \$5.50 per foot, the company to provide board and materials, &c., as is usual. The ground is of a most promising character, being a good copper gossan, with rather more quartz than heretofore, and green stains of copper; it is not so easy to progress as I could wish, but no doubt after awhile this will change again. The stopes in back of the 185 ft. level, north of new shaft, are suspended. In Cook's winze, in the 260 ft. level north, the ledge is without ore, and suspended for the time. In the 260 ft. level south the ledge is of large size, and contains 1 ft. of ore of first rate quality, chiefly red oxide, with blue and green carbonates; it is hard, and consequently slow of progress, but we more than compensated for this in the solid character of this ore, which presents all the indications of substantiality met with heretofore in the ledge when hard and solid. We have driven here 25 ft. south, and the ledge is still in sight, but no doubt after awhile this will change again. The drift, and from the general good appearance of the ledge at the 260 ft. level north I think I am justified in believing in the discoveries of very large bodies of ore, especially as we deepen the mine. In the 260 ft. level stopes north good ore is raised. I may state in the 260 ft. drift, near the new shaft, we found a stone of galena, which gave an assay of \$119.20 in silver; 1083 sacks forwarded this week to San Francisco for shipment gave the large assay of 38.24 of 600 sacks raised during the fortnight.

CAPE COPPER.—Railway traffic for fortnight ending October 31, 74 tons up and 353 tons down. Bills of lading are received for 620 tons of ore per Antonio Vincent and 330 tons per Lynwood; 750 tons of ore have been put forward for sale by public auction Dec. 22.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—J. Nancarrow, Nov. 25: Cooper's shaft is now down the required depth for work, and the lode will yield fully as much lead as stated in my last—1½ ton per fathom; we shall now collar over the shaft, take out penthouse in the 10, and bring down the machine kibble to draw from the 20, which will occupy a few days, when drivings both east and west will be commenced, which I hope and believe will lay open profitable ground. The 10 is resumed, which is yielding a little lead, but not of much value; the lode is fully 5 ft. wide, and looks encouraging for an improvement shortly. The lode in McCoy winze, sinking below the 10, east of the shaft, is fully 5 ft. wide, and will produce 4 tons of lead per fathom. In fact, I never saw it look better than to-day. The new top in the 20, driving east of McCoy's shaft, has very much improved since my last, and will now yield 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 20, driving east of McCoy's shaft, has also very much improved, and will now produce 1 ton of ore per fathom, with every indication of a further improvement; the lode here is 4 ft. wide. The lode in the deep adit end, east of Doctor's shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, and has a promising appearance, producing good stones of lead, which have to be saved for washing, though not rich enough at present to put much value on it; it looks promising for a further improvement. The new stopes in the shallow east of White's shaft, has improved since my last, and will now yield 1 ton of ore per fathom; lode 5 ft. wide. In consequence of the severity of the frost and snow but little has been done in dressing during the past week, but to-day we have had rain, and there is a nice thaw, and to-morrow we hope to be dressing again. We have a good pile of lead work at surface, and of a fair quality, and should the weather continue mild for a short time we can soon get a few tons of lead cleaned up. The machinery above and below ground is in regular working order, and I feel pleased to say the prospects of the mine throughout never looked so cheering as now since my arrival here.

MENZENBERG.—R. K. Roskilly, Dec. 5: We are making good progress in the driving of the 45 cross cut south, and here we have very congenial and promising ground. We have, too, during the week intervened, driven the slide, which upon the strata in this cross-cut has had a most favourable influence. To the south of it we have intersected a branch composed of munda, peach, spar, and stones of yellow and black oxide of copper—a very fine looking branch indeed. The intersection of it, together with the favourable ground now in the end, has a most encouraging appearance, and in which one has reason to believe that a lode of value will be found.

Dec. 10.—Satisfactory progress is being made in the driving of the 45 cross cut south of Dickins's engine shaft. The ground here is equally as favourable as reported on in my last, and it is letting out water freely. We are still meeting with beautiful stones of copper ore in this cross-cut, which is most favourable indication. This level is now about 4 fms. south of shaft.

LUSITANIAN.—Dec. 1: Palhal: The lode in Taylor's engine-shaft, below the 180, is worth 1 ton per fathom of copper and cobalt ores. In the winze No. 95, below the 170, west of Taylor's, on Basto's lode, the lode is producing 3 tons of copper ore per fathom for the length of the winze.—Levels on Basto's Lode: In the 180, west of Taylor's, the lode is 8 ft. wide, composed of quartz and stones containing ore. In the 170 west the lode is 8 ft. wide from the north to the south wall, composed of quartz and country, with a branch of ore on the north side worth 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 150 east is 5 ft. wide, of hard runners of quartz, with loose stuff about them, and at times stones of ore. The lode in the 120, east of River shaft, is divided into two branches, each composed of flookan and schist. The lode in the 110, east of the same, is 1 ft. wide, also of schist and flookan. In the 30 east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, worth ½ ton of copper ore, mixed with cobalt. In the 90 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth ½ ton of cobalt and copper ores per fathom. In the 28 east the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, of white quartz. The slide lode in the 50 is 2 ft. wide, composed of flookan.—Carvallal: In the 60 cross cut, south of incline shaft, the ground is of the same quality as for some time past. At present there is no branch in this end.

ALAMILLOS.—Dec. 2: The 30, west of San Francisco shaft, is in a large lode, containing good stones of ore, value ½ ton per fathom. In the 50, west of this shaft, the lode is very wide, but yields no ore of value. Good progress is being made in the 50 cross-cut north. The 85 end, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, has much improved, now yielding 2 tons per fathom. The same level, west of Julian's winze, is in a very fine lode, and moderately easy for driving, and producing 2 tons of lead ore per fathom. The 85, west of Taylor's, contains good stones of ore, and the 80, west of Joaquin's winze, is in a very compact and regular lode, yielding 1 ton per fathom. The 40, east of Carlos shaft, is being driven to meet the last-named end, and is worth 1 ton per fathom. In the 50, east of San Victor shaft, the men are cross-cutting north to prove a part of the lode standing there. In the same level, east of San Carlos shaft, the ground is hard, and the lode small. The 50, east of Judd's engine-shaft, is in a lode of promising appearance, and yielding good stones of ore. There is no improvement in the 60, east of this shaft. In the 40, east of air shaft, the men are now driving west to get under Basto's winze, which is expected to hole in a few days. The lode in the 30, west of Swaffield's shaft, is disarranged and unproductive at present. San Adriano shaft, below the 75, is in crystallised granite, and rather hard for sinking. At San Victor engine-shaft, below the 50, we have a very good party of men, and expect to make better progress. The ground at Judd's engine-shaft, below the 60, continues very hard. The lode at Morris's shaft yields ½ ton per fathom, and is getting smaller. Blas winze, below the 30, will be holed in a few days. Ricardo's winze, below the 40, is suspended in consequence of an increase of water; the lode is worth ½ ton

per fathom. In Daniel's winze, below the 50, the lode is small and disarranged at present. The lode in Jorge's winze, below the 40, yields 2 tons per fathom; and, although smaller than it was, is still of great promise. The usual quantity of ore was raised in the past month, without causing any change of importance in the stopes. The machinery in the different sections of the mine is working very well, and the surface works are going on regularly. We estimate the raisings for December at 225 tons.

LINARES.—Dec. 2: Pozo Ancho Mine: The 100, west of Warne's engine-shaft, is passing through a very good shoot of ore, worth 2 tons per fathom. The same level east is temporarily suspended; the lode is worth 1½ ton per fathom. In the 55, west of Crosby's shaft, the lode is diminishing in value, now worth ¾ ton per fathom. In the same level, on south lode, there is no improvement. The lode in the 75, west of Crosby's, is small and unproductive. The ground in the 75, east of San Francisco shaft, is hard for driving, and the lode small and poor. The lode in the 65, east of same shaft, also continues small, and of no value. The 65, west of same shaft, is in a compact, promising, and regular lode, worth 1 ton per fth. The 55, west of San Francisco, is opening moderately productive ground, worth 1 ton per fathom. There is no change in the same level east. No. 194 winze, below the 55, is going down in a shoot of ore, yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom; this is west of Warne's, and over the 100. No. 185 winze, below the 65, west of San Francisco shaft, is on a small and regular lode, yielding 1 ton per fathom. The weekly weightings of ore were well maintained during the past month, and the stopes are looking moderately well at present. The ordinary surface works are going on very regularly, and the machinery is in a satisfactory condition. We estimate the raisings for December at 150 tons.—Quintones Mine: In the 80, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, the lode has become small and poor. In the 45, west of same shaft, there is a large open lode, with stones of ore. The lode in the 80, east of this shaft, has very much improved, and yields 1 ton per fathom, ground easy for driving. There is no improvement in the 65, east of Taylor's. The lode in the 55, east of Addis's shaft, is large and strong, but does not contain ore enough to value. The 55, west of San Carlos shaft, is in a well-defined lode, with occasional stones of ore. In the 65, west of this shaft, the lode has much increased in size, and contains decomposed granite, carbonate of lime, and good stones of ore. The lode in the same level east is disarranged, and without lead. In the 55, east of Judd's shaft, the lode is very regular, but does not contain ore enough to value. The ground in the 45, east of this shaft, is exceedingly hard, and the lode small and poor. In San Carlos shaft, below the 65, the granite is very jointy, and difficult to sink. The lode in Pablo's winze, below the 65, is quite regular, and yields good stones of ore. Diego's winze, below the 55, is holed to the 65. In Gil's winze, below the 32, the lode has fallen off very much lately, and now consists of mere strings of spar. In Pascual's winze, below the 42, the lode has greatly improved and yields 3 tons per fathom, and is compact and strong. Checa's winze, below the 65, has also improved, and is worth 1½ ton per fathom, and is open and easy for sinking. We estimate the raisings for December at 180 tons.

FORTUNA.—Dec. 2: Canada Incoast: The lode in the 110 fm. level, west of Henry's shaft, is large and strong, containing two or three branches of lead, worth 1 ton per fathom. Nothing new has been met with in the 80 cross cut, south of the same shaft. The lode in the 50, west of San Pedro's, is disordered, and of no value. In the 60, west of this shaft, in cutting in the north side, small branch of spar has been met with, on which the end is being driven. In the same level east a cross-cut is being driven from this end to hole to San Federico's shaft. The 50, east of San Federico's shaft, yields ½ ton per fathom. In the 40, east of this shaft, the lode is divided into two branches of lead, yielding ½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 80, west of Kennedy's shaft, is becoming larger, and contains a little lead. The 90, west of Lowndes's shaft, has opened a good length of rich ore ground, worth now 1½ ton per fathom. The same level east also produces 1½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 80 fathom level, east of Caro's shaft, is small, yielding ½ ton per fathom, and the ground is hard. In Judd's shaft, below the 100, the men are doing tolerably good work. Fair progress is being made in San Federico's shaft, below the 50, considering the large quantity of water the men have to contend with.—Los Salidos: In the 110, west of San Carlos shaft, a slight improvement has taken place; present yield ½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 90, west of this shaft, is regular, but unproductive. In the 120, east of Morris's engine-shaft, the lode is large and ugly, yielding ½ ton of ore per fathom, and letting out water freely. The 110, east of Cox's shaft, has further improved, and the length of trial ground is being opened out, worth 3 tons per fathom. In the 100, east of San Miguel's shaft, the lode continues very regular, and is of a promising character, producing 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 45, west of Palgrave's engine-shaft, yields ½ ton per fathom, and contains several branches of lead. In the same level east the lode has improved within the last few days, and now yields 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 35, west of Swaffield's shaft, contains a few strings of lead. In the 25, west of the same shaft, the lode is composed of quartz, granite, and a little lead. Satisfactory progress is being made in Buenos Amigos shaft, below the 110. Palgrave's engine-shaft, below the 45, will reach the required depth for a 65 fm. level in a few days; the lode yields 2 tons per fathom. Swaffield's shaft, below the 35, is only carrying part of the lode, owing to the underlie north of the same; it yields 1 ton per fathom. In Londre's winze, below the 100, there is a large lode, yielding 2 tons per fathom. Arbie's winze, below the 35, is temporarily suspended, owing to an increase of water; the lode yields 4 tons per fathom. Merino's winze, below the 100, is in a small compact lode, yielding ½ ton per fathom. There is no improvement in Ricardo's winze, below the 35.

LANESTOSA.—Dec. 2: Asuncion: The lode in Judd's shaft, sinking below the 80 metre level, yields ½ ton of lead and ½ ton calamine per fathom; the surface water from the heavy rains has prevented the completion of fork, and it is likely we shall have to manage with the sink made

Registration of New Companies.

The following joint-stock companies have been duly registered:—

ANGLO-FORRIGN TRADING, WHARFING, AND WAREHOUSING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. To acquire wharves and establish agencies for the receiving and shipping of goods. The subscribers are: R. F. R. Betty, North Shields, 20; F. C. Perkins, 2, Park Villas, East Queen's-road; Richmond, 1; J. Colborne, Park place, St. James's; W. de la F. Wright, 16, Hyde Gardens, 5; P. R. Klein, 14, Rutland-road, East, 20; and H. W. H. Rance, Cambridge, 1 share.

ALLIED SERVICES CO-OPERATIVE BREAD COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. To carry on business as bakers and dealers in flour, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are: G. C. Talbot, 31, Ladbroke Gardens; J. C. A. Lewis, Governor of Pentonville Prison; J. H. Reilly, the Grove, Hammersmith; J. Bell, Uxbridge-road, Surbiton; J. Greenfield, Elmrose-street, Islington; F. A. Hooker, 82, Leicester-square, W.; and G. B. Haly, St. Paul's-crescent, Camden Town.

CRANSLEY IRON COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. To work for ironstone, &c., at Cransley, Northamptonshire. The subscribers (who take one share each) are: J. H. Reilly, the Grove, Hammersmith; J. Bell, Uxbridge-road, Surbiton; J. Greenfield, Elmrose-street, Islington; F. A. Hooker, 82, Leicester-square, W.; and G. B. Haly, St. Paul's-crescent, Camden Town.

NEWCASTLE GRAIN AND GENERAL WAREHOUSING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. This company's object is explained by its title. The subscribers are: G. A. Fenwick, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 500; Ralph Brown, Newcastle, 50; J. Thompson, Newcastle, 100; B. F. Procter, Newcastle, 20; J. Eagleton, Newcastle, 40; J. Watson, Gateshead, 5; R. S. Watson, Newcastle, 10.

RUSSIA SLATE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in 50*l.* shares. To acquire slate quarries in Russia. The subscribers are: Prince S. Rolschowsky, Paris, 500; Prince Pierre Troulet, Paris, 20; B. Ostrogadsky, Paris, 2; T. H. Linklater, Gresham House, 20; E. T. Deprez, Londonderry-road, Nottingham Hill, 20; M. N. Girdlestone, Gresham House, 20; A. H. Maturin, Phoenix-place, Blackheath, 1.

CAMP FLOYD MILLING AND MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. To acquire from the official liquidators or otherwise some of the property of the Camp Floyd Silver Mining Company (Limited). The subscribers (who take one share each) are: J. Bonella, 25, Old Broad-street, C.E.; Webb, 23, Old Broad-street; J. C. Watson, Buntingford; A. Good, 7, Poultry; M. E. Wilkins, King-street, Chelsea; B. P. Daniel, 7, Poultry; H. Holland, Acton.

LICENCED VICTUALLERS COAL COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. To carry on business as coal merchants.

CROWLEY CHAIRING AND CONDENSING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. To acquire a patent known as "Kidd's Patent" for charring peat, &c. The subscribers are: A. Barff, Morton Cottage, Morton, 200; J. Drysdale, 1, Regent-street, 150; J. Kidd, Auckland-road, Battersea Rise, 5; D. Livingston, Upper Norwood, 5; H. Power, Elder-road, Kennington, 5; M. S. Hopkins, Bishopsgate-street Within, 1.

IRON LADY MINING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 60,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. For mining in the parish of Halkin, Flint. The subscribers (who take one share each) are: S. J. Southey, Wrexham, Bucks; J. Brown, jun., Croxson; C. Eley, 25, Guilford-street, South Lambeth; A. B. Brown, George-street, Hanover-square; J. Carter, Denby-road, Bayswater; and H. Humphreys, Hendregoes, North Wales.

SANITARY WORKS ASSOCIATION (Limited).—Capital 150,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. To carry out various sanitary improvements, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are: H. Wright, East Dulwich; W. Inmyr, 37, St. Mary Axe; T. Skinner, Tottenham; A. T. Reilly, East Dulwich; J. S. Chadd, Bryantwood-road, Highbury; C. F. Swann, 57, De Beauvoir-terrace.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND BOATBUILDING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 50,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. To carry on business as boatbuilders, &c. The subscribers are: G. Baker, Birmingham, 30; J. Carter, Edgbaston, 30; J. Carter, jun., Aston, 40; Arthur Wade, Edgbaston, 20; W. Edwards, Aston, 10; S. A. Lettis, Stechford, Yardley, 20; and S. Amplett, Edgbaston, 20.

HIGH CARBON COAL AND IRONSTONE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 25,000*l.*, in 500*l.* shares. To acquire a mining property at Wolstanton. The subscribers (who take one share each) are: T. Ford, Broughton Hall, Staffordshire; R. Ince, 22, Great Winchester-street; F. S. Isaac, 22, Great Winchester-street; L. I. Isaac, 61, Bishopsgate-street; F. J. Ford, Hanley; A. G. Renshaw, Doctors Commons; J. Blake, 22, Great Winchester-street.

MIDLAND COAL, IRON, AND WAGON COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 100,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. To carry on business as a mining company, as well as manufacturing railway wagons, &c. The subscribers are: A. Smith, Derby, 200; J. Manning, Nottingham, 200; W. Berrall, Beulah Hill, S.E., 200; T. Moy, Colchester; T. H. Boam, Litchurch, Derby, 100; J. A. Warrick, Derby, 100; W. E. Hunt, Derby, 1.

WILLIAM BARRY AND COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares. To acquire a pottery and tile works near Burton on Trent. The subscribers are: W. Barry, Scarborough, 100; T. Dancliffe, Ashby de la Zouch, 100; C. Sundry, Embsay, 50; M. Williams, Lanchester, 50; Notting Hill, 50; L. Iron, Ashby, 100; R. Trickett, Miltown, 50; T. Thornley, Ashby, 100; and T. Linsell, Navarino-road, Hackney, 5.

SWANSEA DINAS FIRE-BRICK AND TILE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. To acquire brick and tile works at Brecon. The subscribers reside at Swansea.

PUBLIC TRADING COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 5*l.* shares. To acquire mills at Oldham, where the subscribers reside.

RAMSBOTTOM BUILDING AND INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 30,000*l.*, in 100*l.* shares. This is a Lancashire building company.

MAIDENHEAD WATER WORKS COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 15,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares.

IRON TRADE COMPANY (Limited).—Capital 30,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. To carry on business as iron merchants, &c. The subscribers (who take one share each) are: W. F. Crump, Philpot Lane; W. R. Barr, Aldridge-street, Surrey-square; J. W. Barnicoat, 41, Great Percy-street; J. Shubbrook, 9, Gracechurch-street; A. J. Keen, Northumberland-terrace, Regent's Park; T. O. Malley, 181, Cornwall-road, Notting Hill; E. Crouch, Euston-road.

BREMER MINING COMPANY.—In the report in last week's *Mining Journal* of the meeting of shareholders of this company some objectionable remarks as to the market being unfairly influenced by certain operators just previously to the time of sending out the telegrams of copper prices to the colonies on the 15th and 30th of each month were made by Mr. Zanz, but he distinctly affirms that it could only have been by inference that the reporter supposed he referred to Messrs. Lazarus and Sons, as he did not mention their name at all, nor had he any intention of stating anything derogatory to them, Messrs. Lazarus's firm having long been honourably known in connection with the Australian copper trade. The Chairman having just previously referred to the Lazarus contract being adopted in connection with the regulation of the prices to be paid for Bremer ore will probably explain the interpretation put upon Mr. Zanz's statement.

PRICES OF MATERIALS

At the GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES during the following months:—

Description.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Coals—best.....per ton.	25s. & 28s. 4d.	—	—
Iron.....per cwt.	—	—	16s. 4d.
Rope.....".....	—	—	42 0
Nails.....".....	—	—	24 0
Hemp.....per lb.....	—	—	0 5

CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—The share market has been rather quiet during the past week, and a moderate business only has been transacted. As a rule, December is a quiet month in the share market, and this season is no exception. Most of those connected with Cornish mining anticipate a change for the better in the beginning of the new year. In the meanwhile tin keeps quiet at about the same prices as last week. At West Tolgus these frequent accidents are peculiarly unfortunate, as it is situated in a very wet district, and winter has hardly yet begun; shares fell to 70, 71, but close slightly better at 70½ to 71½; the main-run here seem to break so frequently that one would think there must be some mistake somewhere. Dolcoath has declined to about 48, but there is no falling off in the mine. Wheal Pevor has fallen to about 5.

The following are the closing prices:—Botallack, 45 to 50. Carn Brea shares have kept quiet at 54 to 56. Cook's Kitchen shares nothing doing, 8½ to 9½. Dolcoath shares have not been so largely dealt in during the week as in several previous weeks; shares have declined from 49, 51 to 47½, 48½. East Pool shares have been in more request, and have advanced from 8½, 9½ to 10, 10½, at which they close firm; we hear of nothing new in the mine. East Lovell shares called 9 to 10. Providence nominally 4½ to 4¾. South Condurrow shares kept steady at 4¼ to 4½. South Crofty shares have been moderately dealt in at 12 to 14, at which they close. South Frances lower, 14 to 15. St. Ives Consols, in absence of buyers, have declined to about 40s. South Carn Brea shares have further receded to 35s., 36s., but little is doing in them. Tincroft shares have been but little dealt in, and close lower, 28 to 25½. West Basset shares have further fallen to 7, 7½. West Seton, 22½ to 25, quiet. West Frances, 9 to 10. West Tolgus shares have been largely dealt in, at from 78 down to 70½; they close 70½ to 71½. Kitty (St. Agnes), 5 to 5½. Wheal Uny steady, 3½ to 3¾. Wheal Pevor shares are quiet, at about 8. West Chiverton are called 1½ to 2; the adventurers begin to think there must have been something rotten in the late management, for Capt. Southey and Nanarow, in their report just issued—Capt. Nanarow having been the principal underground agent for 10 years and upwards—wrote deliberately to the adventurers, and it has been printed and circulated authoritatively. "In taking an impartial view of the underground workings at West Chiverton, especially if we look for the continuation of a permanent property, we can only come to the conclusion that the mine has been very unfairly worked, and that the returns of lead have been kept up entirely by picking, as we term it, the eyes out, leaving a lot of dead work to be done, which will take 12 months before the mine can be brought again into proper working order." Every adventurer in West Chiverton, after reading the above report, signed by Capt. Nanarow himself, must now conclude that Capt. Nanarow (like Mr. G. himself) admitted with regard to his own department had not the power to do what he pleased in working the mine, for no honest mine agent of his own accord would work a mine unfairly by "picking her eyes out." Who, then, pulled the check strings?—*West Briton.*

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—S. Toy, Dec. 9: In No. 2 adit level, driving east, we have met with a cross head, which has disordered the lode at present.—No. 4 Stope: We have commenced to blast down the north and productive part of the lode, which is worth 13*l.* per cubic fathom for lead.—Surface: The masons have finished building the slime pits, and we are making fair progress with all other works.

BEDFORD UNITED.—William Phillips, Dec. 10: We are driving by the side of the lode generally. The different stops continue to look well. We shall be able to report more fully next week.

BELSTON.—James Neill, Dec. 5: A shaft sunk this week 1*ft.* 9 in. The men are making fair progress in sinking. The strata are still composed of capel, quartz, horn, and greenstone, with branches of garnet and felspar, interspersed with spots of yellow ore and arsenical mudstone.—C Shaft: The stope from rise in back of intermediate level east, on small cross-course, is not so productive as last week; the ground is favourable and congenial, therefore I think it will again improve. I have taken two of the four men who were in this stope, and removed down to the back of the level to take off another stope, and bring up to take the same run of ore ground, we have just met through, and I expect a productive stope.

DUE.—The stope from rise in back of intermediate level, has again improved, and we have met with some good nests of ore to day. The ground is very favourable, and I hope to see it as productive as it was a few weeks since. The sinking at A shaft is going on all right, and the machinery working well.

BOG.—W. T. Harris, J. Barkell, Dec. 9: Underground operations are making usual progress, and the prospects quite equal to last report. Dressing and other surface work are much delayed by the boisterous state of the weather.

BOWDEN HILL.—J. Goldworthy, Dec. 9: The ground in the adit level is becoming strongly impregnated with iron scales, which is a favourable indication of nearness to the manganese-bearing ground. The progress now being made is favourable; we look forward to meet with good results as soon as we properly enter the real manganese-bearing stratum. We have communicated an air-shaft to the adit. This shaft will be available for air-pipes when required, and give us good ventilation throughout the drive.

CAEYXNONT.—T. Hodge, Dec. 9: In the 70 east I think the south cross cut is through the south lode, at all events we have slaty rock in the breast; the vein altogether is 6*ft.* wide, composed of slate, quartz, with spots of lead and blende. We have returned the cross-cut north, as we believe that more of the lode is standing in that direction. The two lodes are disordered at the junction. It looks to me that our main run of ore will be found to go down west of said junction. We have done nothing in the bottom of the 70 east in the past week, the water being in the bottom; since forking it we have been busy clearing up stuff, and shall resume sinking the winze the latter part of this week. The stope below the 50 is worth 17*l.* per fathom. No other change.

CARGOLL.—J. Grose, R. Tyzzer, Dec. 9: Doctor's engine shaft is sunk 9½ fms. below the adit level; lode 5½*ft.* wide, composed of quartz, mudstone, and lead ore, letting out much water, and in a few days will be cleared sufficiently to enable us to resume stopping in the 16 vigorously. Next week I purpose giving a report on the 40, which is drained. The remaining 10 fathoms of water will soon be forked, as the drives and stopes are but limited in the 50, from reports of those who knew the mine, and formerly worked in the bottom level.

COURT GRANGE.—E. Dunkin, Dec. 10: There has been no alteration in the lode in any part of the mine since my report of the 3rd instant. The men are making good progress in cutting pit in bottom of New Broganian shaft, so that very shortly we shall commence the opening of the 12 in the eastern workings, where our chances of success are very promising. Dressing stuff in the western mine has begun, and in a few days the places will be cleared sufficiently to enable us to resume stopping in the 16 vigorously. Next week I purpose giving a report on the 40, which is drained. The remaining 10 fathoms of water will soon be forked, as the drives and stopes are but limited in the 50, from reports of those who knew the mine, and formerly worked in the bottom level.

CVM DWYFOR.—J. Jewell, Dec. 10: Having met with a little softer ground, fair progress is being made in driving the No. 1 level, east of the south cross-cut, and the lode is looking better for the production of lead ore. The other bargains are without alteration since my last report. The machinery and pitwork throughout the mine are in good working order.

DE BROKE.—T. Hodge and Son, Dec. 9: We see no change in any of the bargains since our last. At Wilson's good progress is being made in sinking. We shall be taking down the lode in the stope in back of the 25, on the counter lode, on Friday. We have wet and stormy weather, which rather impedes our progress at surface. Saturday next is our setting-day, when a full report shall be sent. We sold to-day 12 tons of lead, at 14*l.* 15*s.* per ton.

DEERFARK.—J. Goldworthy, J. Bucknell, Dec. 5: We have cut a branch in the 130, to drive west, and intersect the lode; there is an increase of water, a few days will prove what it is. The lode may have gone down nearly perpendicularly; if so we shall have some distance yet to drive. It is not an uncommon occurrence to find lodes take more vertical dips; we trust it will prove to be the case in Deerfark.

DENBIGHSHIRE CONSOLIDATED.—J. Pryor, Dec. 10: The 112 east is of much the same appearance as reported in my last, the ground is hard, but producing a similar quantity of lead ore. The late heavy rains have somewhat interfered with our operations. In the 112 west the ground is becoming better for progress. The 68 west looks much better than we have ever seen it, and in my opinion, we shall soon meet with a course of ore here. We hope to sell a parcel of lead ore next week.

DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—Jas. Richards, Dec. 10: Wheal Emma; Railway Shaft, New South Lode: In Dart's winze, sinking below the 145 east, the lode is 3½*ft.* wide, and is still worth 3 tons of ore, or 15*l.* per fathom. In Kito's winze, below the 115 west, the lode proving 5½*ft.* wide, is worth 3 tons of ore, or 12*l.* per fathom.—New Shaft, New South Lode: This shaft is in regular course of sinking below the 145, by a full force of men, and the ground admits of fair progress being made. The 145 east, the lode is 18*ft.* wide, worth from 1 to 2 tons of ore per fathom, for the length of shaft, or 10*l.* per fathom. This looks encouraging, the north and leading part of the lode being still to the north of the shaft. In the 145 east the lode is still large, 5*ft.* of which being carried continues a fine course of ore, worth 12 tons, or 72*l.* per fathom. In the 130 east, on the north part of the lode, the lode, or 4*ft.* thereof being carried, is worth 4 tons of ore, or 24*l.* per fathom. In Castle's winze, below the 130 east, the part of the lode carried (2½*ft.* wide) is worth 4 tons of ore, or 24*l.* per fathom.

DRAKE WALLS.—W. Skewis, E. Dunstan, Dec. 1: Mathew's Shaft: In the 40 east the lode is 12*ft.* wide, and worth 12*l.* per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 50 the lode is 9*ft.* wide, and worth 15*l.* per fathom.—South Lode: The stope in the back of the 50 is worth 14*l.* per fathom, and in No. 2, or the western stope, the lode is worth 10*l.* per fathom. In the 50 east, on the north lode, it is worth 15*l.* per fathom, and in the rise in the back of this level the lode is worth 18*l.* per fathom. The south lode in the rise in the back of the 60 is worth 14*l.* per fathom. This we expect to communicate with the winze below the 50 in about a fortnight from this time. This will lay open a valuable piece of tin ground for stopping. We are doing a cross-cut at the 70 to intersect the lode again, and hope to do so in one month, and in such case we shall at once commence a rise to communicate with the 60, and so lay open 20 fms. of ground in height, which remains unworked from Mathew's shaft to the eastern boundary of the set, nor do we see any appearance of it in connection with the working from the 50 downward, with the exception of the discovery made in the 60 cross-cut. The pitches in this part of the mine continue to yield the usual quantity and quality work for the stamps.—Engine Shaft: There is no change to notice here since last report.—Western Winze Shaft: The lode in the 50, driving west, is 6*ft.* wide, worth 10*l.* per fathom. In the 30 west the lode is 14*ft.* wide, worth 12*l.* per fathom. We have five stopes in the back of this level, which will also average about 12*l.* per fathom.—Surface: We are getting on sharply with the erection of the 24 additional stamp heads, and expect to set them to work by the end of this year. We have built two new slime-pits and six new round buddies in front of the same, and set them all to work this week, and they are apparently answering well. The foundation for a new calciner is all cleared out, and stone and other material brought on the ground, and the building is to be commenced at once, and completed by the time the new stamps are ready to work. This will greatly facilitate the burning department, and the sales of tin will be increased.

DUCHY GREAT CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Dec. 7: South Maria: In the 70, west of engine-shaft, which is being driven by the side of the lode, the ground is favourable for progress, and is also congenial for mineral.—Latchley Consols: In the 80 east, and east of Ellis's winze, the drive is also by the side of the lode, and the ground admits of fair progress being made. These two points are pushed on as fast as the nature of the work will admit, in order to effect a communication between the two mines in the least possible time. In the 74, west of Ellis's winze, the lode is 4*ft.* wide, composed of capel, quartz, mudstone, and lead ore, worth 2 tons per fathom. The lode in the stope in the bottom of the 50 east, west of Dingle winze, is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom, and in the stope to the east of the winze the lode is worth 2½ tons of ore per fathom. We sampled on Friday last 36 tons of ore, for sale on the 17th instant.

EAST WHEAL BASSET.—Richard Pryor and Son, Dec. 9: We have no change to notice in any of our tutwork or tribute bargains throughout this mine since our last report. On Tuesday next we propose sampling our copper ore.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—E. Hosking, W. Bennetts, Dec. 5: Setting Report: The 130, to drive west, by six men, at 8*l.* per fathom; the lode is 2*ft.* wide, and worth 6*l.* per fathom. We hope soon to have a change in this end for the better, looking at the favourable ground in the level above. To rise above the 130, west of engine-shaft, by two men, at 7*l.* per fathom; the lode is 2*ft.* wide, and worth 5*l.* per fathom. To sink a winze below the 120 west of engine-shaft, by two men, at 6*l.* per fathom; the lode is 2*ft.* wide, and worth 6*l.* per fathom. To drive south, by four men, at 4*l.* 10*s.* per fathom. To rise above the 110, east of tin and copper ore 12*l.* per fathom. To stope below the 95, east of cross-course, by two men, at 3*l.* per fathom; the lode is 2*ft.* wide, and worth 6*l.* per fathom. We have also set six pitches, to twelve men, at an average tribute of 12*s.* 4d. in 1*l.*, the tributes to be paid at the rate of 50*l.* per ton for black tin.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—R. Quentrall, Dec. 9: Fatwork: The lode below the 100 is looking quite as well as last reported on, and from present appearances, and some very rich stones of tin towards the western end of shaft, I think it is likely to still further improve.—Tregonis: The lode in the 34 east, and in the winze sinking in this level is worth from 20*l.* to 25*l.* per fathom. We have cleared the old workings below this adit westward, referred to in my report of the 11th ult. and have set to six men to sink below at 4*l.* 10*s.* per fathom; the lode is from 15 to 18 in. wide, of a very promising character, and I shall be able to give its value in my next report.

FLORENCE CONSOLS (Tin).—P. Skewis, Dec. 8: The stopes at the 66, Eliza's shaft, have been holed through to the 76, so that we can now break the stuff cheaper and faster; in doing this we rose on the back of the 76 from the branch from the south side of the Millpool standard lode, which branch yielded the rich ore we have lately been taking out, and which runs through the shaft where we are sinking, and the plat on the other side of it; and this is the branch also which has gone down below the 76, and will be under water until the shaft is deep enough for us to drive or sink on it; we believe that this branch is merely a split of the Millpool standard, which will again form good work on a larger extent as we go down. The end of the 60 west, on the Millpool standard, has made a great turn to the south in the last two or three days, and we seem to be very near the lode we have been expecting to intersect, as the ground is changing, and letting out water very fast. At the 60 cross cut from Walter's adit the end is still very rich, with large branches of jack, spar, copper, and mudstone crossing it, so I think the lode cannot be far off, and that it will prove very rich when we cut it, for the jack is very strong. At the 40, north of Eliza's shaft, in driving on the lode we before reported, we have in-

tersected another richer and larger lode crossing it at almost right angles; the lode is from 2 to 3*ft.* wide, and from its direction appears to be the well known South Great Work, or Celenia lode, and if so, we can easily cut it out from Walter's shaft, at the 76, to which we are fast sinking, and soon be down to it. All other parts of the mine are much the same as when last reported on.

GRZE HILL.—W. Dodge, Dec. 10: No. 1 North Lode: We have not yet cut the lode east of the cross-course in midway level, from Bell shaft, although 7 fms. have been driven south from the point of intersection on the west, thus showing a larger heave than any previously seen in the mine. The ground by the side of the cross-course is still very congenial for the production of tin. The stopes throughout the mine are much the same as for some time past. We shall have another parcel of tin ready for the market by the middle of next week, computed 4 tons.

GAWTON COPPER.—George Rowe, George Rowe, jun., Dec. 5: The north part of the lode carried in the 117, east of King's engine-shaft, is 5*ft.* wide, producing very strong mudstone, and fine stones of ore. The ground in cross cut driving south at the 117 west is of good description for minerals, and our progress satisfactory. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 95 is worth 6*l.* per fathom. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of the 82 is worth 9*l.* per fathom. The stopes in the bottom of the 70 is worth 12*l.* per fathom. The lode in the rise and stope in the back of the 70 is worth 10*l.* per fathom.

GLYN.—James Roach, Dec. 10: Discovery Shaft: We have brought up drains, cleared shallow adit level, and thoroughly timbered the shaft to that depth, about 5 fms. In a few days we shall have cut ground, hung the windlass at the adit, and proceeded with the deepening of the shaft upwards; therefore I hope to get low enough to see the ore said to be intersected in the cross cut therefrom in a very short time.

GOGINAN AND LEVEL NEWYDD.—Dec. 7: The 100 east has been extended during the past month 2½ fms. on a lode 4 to 5*ft.* wide, which produced some good stones of lead and copper; we find we have to cut in north a little at this level before rising again by Bryn Pica shaft, which we are now doing. Bryn Pica shaft has been sunk 2 fms. 3*ft.* 6 in. now down 12 fms. below the 80, and good progress being made. The western shaft below the 80 has been deepened, timbered, and secured 3 fms. 6 in. The same shaft below the 100 has been sunk 3 fms. in a large lode, which has produced some good ore. We have also commenced rising over the 110 in a line with the shaft, below the 100, and hope to effect a communication in about a month; the lode in the rise is worth 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The tribute pitches in the old part of the mine are producing from 12 to 15 cwt. of ore per fathom. Surface operations are going on as usual, and we shall sample 21 tons of silver-lead ore to-morrow.

GORSBDD AND CELYN LEVEL.—W. Edwards, Dec. 10: The driving on the Gorsedd vein is improving, and is likely to open out well. We have every reason to believe we shall soon be in a new run of ore, when intersected our posing down will be most favourable to explore it. There is now stronger water coming out of the fore-breast of the driving to the Merlyn lode, and I think a few days now will prove this point.

GREAT RETALLACK.—John Harris, Dec. 5: I am pleased to tell you the lode in the 40 east has improved again, as I anticipated; now worth fully 8 tons of blende per fathom on the run of the lode—a capital lode.

GREAT RETALLACK.—John Harris, Dec. 10: The lode in the 40 continues to look quite as well as on Saturday last, being worth fully 8 tons of blende per fathom, with all the appearance of its continuance.

GREAT WHEAL LOVELL.—Joseph Prisk, Dec. 11: Setting report of Saturday, the 5th inst.: The 44 fm. level, to drive east on the south lode, by six men, at 9*l.* per fathom; lode 18 in. wide, producing stamping work—a very kindly end. The sump winze to sink below the 34, by six men and three boys, at 13*l.* per fm.; for the last 2 or 3 fms. sinking the lode has been disordered, but I am pleased to say the bottom of the winze is looking much better, and has every appearance of shortly becoming valuable. The stope east of sump winze in the 34, to six men, at 4*l.* 10*s.* per fathom; worth 7*l.* per fathom. No. 2 stope, east of sump winze, to six men, at 3*l.* per fathom; lode worth 6*l.* per fathom. No. 3 stope, east of sump winze, to six men, at 3*l.* per fathom; lode worth 6*l.* per fathom. On the north part of the lode, we are cutting in still further north, where I think the best part of the lode is likely to be found. The 34, on the south part of the lode, to drive and stope by four men, at 4*l.* 15*s.* per fathom; lode worth 6*l.* per fathom. The 24 end east, to four men, at 4*l.* per fathom; lode 1*ft.* wide, opening tribute ground. A stope, east of the 42 winze, to two men, at 2*l.* per fathom; lode 2*ft.* wide, worth 3*l.* 10*s.* per fathom. Three tribute pitches, to six men, at 15*s.* in 1*l.*

GUNNLSLAKE (Clitters).—W. Skewis, J. C. Beccombe, Dec. 9: The lode in the 102 east is worth 20*l.* per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of the 102 east of engine shaft, is worth 80*l.* per fathom. In this level the lode is poor. The lode in this level west is looking more promising, and produces saving work for copper ore. The lode in the stopes in back of this level is worth as follows: No. 1, 18*l.*, and No. 2, 10*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 140 west is worth 10*l.* per fathom. The stopes in back of this level are worth—No. 1, 14*l.*, and No. 2, 7*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 128 west is 2½*ft.* wide, worth 12*l.* per fathom. In the 116 west the lode is producing saving work for copper ore. The lode in the rise in back of this level continues to look well, worth 40*l.* per fathom for tin and copper. **HALKY DEEP LEVEL.**—Nov. 30: Saturday's setting report of setting-day. We have set the following bargains and pitches for the month of December:—Four men to open a sump below the 174 yards level, 12 yards north east of junction, on the deep level vein, at 2*l.* per yard; these men are taken from the deep level. We want to get a communication down to a pitch coming north-east from the junction about 24 yards below the 174 yards level, where we are raising the principal part of our ore at present, but the air is very bad at that point, and we cannot work to advantage until we have a communication to the 174. We have set two pitches below the 174 yards level, north east of junction, on the deep level vein, to six men and two boys, at 9*l.* per ton. One pitch on Pant-y-frith vein, and one on Pant-y-frith vein, at 9*l.* per ton. We have ten men and two boys on tribute this month, and 4 on tutwork: the total being 14 men and 2 boys employed underground for the month of December.

HINGSION DOWN CONSOLS.—James Richards, Dec. 10: Bailey's Shaft: The lode in the 150 west is of the same size and composition, being 5*ft.* wide, composed of mudstone, capel, quartz, peach, and a little of both copper and tin ores. In the 150 west, east of Cocking's winze,

consequent crystallisation, the air or gas being forced in through a pipe passing horizontally into the cauldron containing the lead near the bottom thereof. The pipe is provided with a cock or valve for regulating or cutting off the supply of air or gas.

With this week's JOURNAL a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains—Original Correspondence: Co-operative Collieries; A Miners' Agent on Co-operative Collieries; Government Inspection of Collieries; Machinery as Applied to the Underground Workings of Mines, Rock-Boring Machinery (T. Brown and Co.); Diamond Rock Boring; Doubtful Minerals; Mineralogy (W. White); Meteorology—the coming winter; What is Electricity (R. J. Cromie); Mining in Cardiganshire, and the Van an Van Consols in Montgomeryshire (A. Francis); Cardiganshire Mines—the Tal-y-bont Consols in Montgomeryshire for Shropshire; Roman Gravel Mine; South Condurrow Mine (E. Skewis, W. Leach); Old Talargoch Mine (T. S. Barrett); West Chiverton Mine (T. Smith); South Wheel Franks (A. Clarke); St. John del Rey Mining Company (J. Hoeklin); Richmond Consolidated Mining Company; New Quebrada Company (F. H. Hemmings); Temporary Ventilation of Mines, and the Portable Galvanic Fan—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Meetings of the Crenner and Abraham, Assheton, Great Frow Fown, Russia Copper, Tolima, Blue Tent Consolidated, South Roman Gravel, and Wheel Mary Companies.

The Mining Market: Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, DEC. 11, 1874.

COPPER.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	IRON.			per ton.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Best selected, p. ton	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tough cake and tile, 94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sheathing & sheets, 98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Boils, 101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bottoms, 100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Old, 87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Australian, Wallaroo, 95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ditto, other brands, 93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chili bars, g.o.b., 85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Wire, 100 lb. 0	1	0	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tubes, 100 lb. 0	1	2	0	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BRASS.			per lb.															
Sheets, 95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wire, 95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tubes, 124	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow metal sheathing, 85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheets, 85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SPELTER.			per ton.															
Foreign on the spot, 23	15	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
to arrive, 23	15	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ZINC.			per ton.															
In sheets, 30	10	0	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TIN.			per ton.															
English blocks, 98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do., bars (bills), 99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do., refined, 101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Banca, 100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Straits, 92	13	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australian, 91	10	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TIN-PLATES.*			per box.															
10 Charcoal, Istqua, £1	18	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Do., 1st quality, 2	4	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Do., 2d quality, 1	16	0	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10 Do., 3d quality, 2	0	0	2	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Coke, 1	7	6	1	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 Ditto, 1	13	6	1	14	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada plates, p. ton, 18	10	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto, at works, 18	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			per lb.															
Bars, Welsh, in London, 9	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do., to arrive, 8	17	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nail rods, 9	10	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staffs, in London, 10	5	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bars, ditto, 11	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoops, ditto, 12	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bars, at works, 10	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoops, ditto, 11	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sheets, single, & plates, 12	15	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fig No. 1, in Wales, 5	0	0	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refined metal, ditto, 7	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bars, common, ditto, 8	0	0	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do., merchant, f.o.b. 1	8	10	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In Tyne or Wear, 7	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do., railway, in Wales, 7	0	0	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do., Swed. in London, 16	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
To arrive, 17	5	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fig. No. 1, in Clyde, 4	7	0	5	12	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do., f.o.b. Tyne or Tees, 4	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do., Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b., do, 3	10	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Railway chairs, 5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
spikes, 12	10	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indian Charcoal Pigs, in London, p. ton	8	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			per ton.															
Swed., in kegs (rolled), 19	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto (hammered), 20	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto, in faggots, 20	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
English, spring, 19	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
			per ton.															
English Fig, com., 24	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, L.B., 24	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, W.B., 24	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, sheet, 25	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, red lead, 25	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ditto, white, 30	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto, patent shot, 26	10	0	26	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spanish, 25	0	0	23	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
QUICKSILVER (p. bot.)	23	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per ton less. † Add 6s. for each X.

REMARKS.—Throughout the past week no great change has taken place in the demand for or in the value of metals generally. Considering the existing high rate for money, and the uncertainty which overhangs the future of the money market, our markets continue in a healthy state, and, on the whole, satisfactory. It is true that no great disposition is evinced on the part of buyers generally at the moment to come forward and operate on an extended scale, yet each day's transactions show that the necessities of trade compel a fair amount of business to be concluded. Prices are now, as a rule, sufficiently moderate to prove inviting to buyers, and were the money market in a more satisfactory condition, or the future course which it may take less uncertain than it is, there would probably be a larger amount of business transacted than has been the case during the past week or two. It would be well to bear in mind that stocks, as a rule, are low, and prices moderate; and that, although trade for a long time past has been comparatively dull, yet quotations have not shown any marked tendency to drop to a serious extent, so that perhaps the lowest ebb in prices has been already reached; and, should there be a reaction, it may probably be sharp, and intending buyers may find that they may have delayed a little too long. The pause which from one cause or another may occur may only be a pause preparatory to more vigorous action, and there are no reasons, so far as can now be discerned, for doubting the correctness of the generally received opinion that next year will be marked by an important and a prolonged resuscitation of business.

COPPER.—The transactions reported during the week have been limited, and the market has been quiet, but steady. This was what might have been expected, all things being considered. During last week a considerable amount of copper was purchased. The high rate of money, and the uncertainty which overhangs the future of the money market, effectually puts a stop to all thought of speculation, and as the year draws towards its close the tendency is rather to contract than to extend operations. We can but repeat that the market is inherently sound; there may be slight fluctuations in quotations from day to day until business arrives, which it may do at any moment, and the market will be affected by the result, but we certainly do not anticipate that the market will be affected by the trifling limits. In looking through the statistics of shipments of copper to the East, it appears that a very large quantity remains to be made up, as present deliveries are much below those of former years. It is possible that circumstances may have to some extent altered the position of the Indian copper market as compared with former years; the same amount may not be required for sheathing purposes, and Australian copper may find its way to India in the form of cake and ingot, but manufactured copper must still be exported from England, and for this description it would seem that sooner or later there must spring up a demand. The price of Chili bars has stood throughout the week at 85s. to 86s. for g.o.b., ordinary cash terms. To day's price is 85s. cash. There is some enquiry for four and six weeks' prompt, and a more cheerful tone at the close of periods. Some orders have come in for 4 by 4 Indian sheets, and also for yellow metal. Wallaroo orders at 94s. have been declined; 95s. is the sellers' price. Burra Burra, 93s. The great improvement in the last Bank returns is likely to remove any feeling of uneasiness with regard to dearer money, and it is now hoped that there may soon be lower rates ruling, and no further impediment to the onward progress of our market.

IRON.—It is not anticipated that anything can now occur before the end of the year to alter to any important extent the condition of the iron trade. In the North of England pig-iron is quoted, No. 1, 69s.; No. 3, 63s. 6d.; and No. 4, 57s. 6d. There is sufficient demand for forged iron to maintain quotations; other descriptions are very quiet. The production of pig-iron during November was rather less than during the preceding month, but stocks at the end of the month of November show an increase of nearly 1300 tons, as against the return at the close of October. Considering the position which the iron trade has occupied for so long a period this return is not deemed to be unsatisfactory. The close of the year is always rather a dull time, and the rail trade continues to be as depressed as ever. Buyers are not satisfied that the best quotations have been attained, and they are consequently holding back, so far as possible, until the trade opens upon a new phase, when they hope to make more satisfactory arrangements than at present are possible: 125 furnaces are reported in blast, and 29 out of blast. There are also others in the course of construction. Railway bars are quoted 7s. 15s. for ordinary sections. Plates for shipbuilding 9s. 10s. to 9s. 12s. 6d.; merchant bars, 8s. 15s.; and puddled bars, 5s. 17s. 6d. Thus early in the season is relief being dispensed to the necessitous families of workmen out of employ in the neighbourhood of Darlington, and the call upon the liberality of the charitably disposed is likely to be heavy before a return to an active trade will render such aid unnecessary. It cannot but be a matter of sincere regret that had other measures been adopted than those which have been so persistently followed during the past year, such a condition of affairs might to a great extent have been avoided.

The report from South Wales for the past week is but a reiteration of previous reports, which have for a long time past been to the effect that dulness reigns supreme, without any immediate prospect of alleviation. The depression of this month is characterised as, if possible, greater than that of November. A certain amount of activity caused by shipping off to northern parts has now altogether ceased with the approach of the winter season, and as other orders fail to supply the place of those already executed, or in course of execution, it is believed that by the turn of the year makers' books will very generally present a blank page. The feeling of want of confidence between employers and employed, to which reference has been so frequently made in these pages, tends to add an element of distrust in the future, which of very serious consequence, and which, instead of dying out with the old year, still appears prepared to assume proportions which may cause a yet further continuance of the period of inaction. The determination of the men in both coal and iron trades is freely expressed to the effect that they will not submit to any further reduction in wages, and the supposed intention of the masters to enforce a reduction as a matter of necessity appears to be no secret throughout the district. The market for Scotch pig-iron opened very quiet at the beginning of the week, and quotations, sellers at 84s. 5d., buyers 84s. were almost nominal. Up to Thursday no transactions of any importance were reported, but on that day warrants changed hands 84s. 4d. to 84s. 7½d., and at the close there were buyers at 84s. 6d., and sellers at 84s. 9d. To-day's price is 84s. 6d.; market closes tolerably steady.

Week ending Dec. 5, 1874	SHIPMENTS.	Tons 11,122
Week ending Dec. 6, 1873		9,138
Increase		1,984
Total decrease since Dec. 26, 1873		151,813

LEAD.—Good soft English pig rules at 24s., but 23s. 17s. 6d. is reported as having been accepted for a parcel of "Cookson's." ZINC.—Business has been done in London rolled from 30s. 12s. 6d. to 28s. 17s. 6d., the quantity thus disposed of being about 80 tons. SPELTER.—C. G. H. has realised 24s. 5s., and W. H. 24s. 12s. 6d. ex-warehouse, and ordinary Silesian 25s. 15s. ex ship London, and 23s. 15s. ex-warehouse Hull.

QUICKSILVER.—The latest quotation for this metal is 25s. per bottle. TIN.—The market has been quiet throughout the week, and quotations are not very firmly sustained. Straits tin has ruled from 93s. to 92s., the latter being the closing quotation.

TIN-PLATES.—Considerable sales have been effected for coke plates for spring delivery for the American markets, and a rise of 2s. to 3s. per box has taken place. This is really a good sign if the American merchants see their way clear to buy for next year; there is no doubt it will extend to iron and other metals. It is very hopeful, and evidently the beginning of better times.

Messrs. James and Shakespeare—COPPER: In furnace material, sales of Chili regulus to arrive have been made by private contract at 17s. per unit, but still on the spot is held above buyers' view, although parcels for distant sale can still be bought at moderate rates. At the Swansea Ticketing on the 8th inst., 1432 tons of ore, averaging 18 11-16ths per cent., fetched an average price of 17s. 1½d., stuff of high produce realising 17s. 3½d. per unit. Bars show a further decline of about 1s. per ton since our last issue, the quantity which has changed during the week amounting to nearly 1400 tons, from 88s. down to 85s. cash, 86s. 10s. to 85s. 5s. for arrival or extended prompt. All the transactions reported were for good ordinary brands, there being apparently no best marks offering for sale. The charters for the first half of November have been announced as 2400 tons, all bars, of which 500 go direct to France. This makes a total of 5600 tons as chartered in four weeks, which doubtless arises from a large portion being engaged forward by sailing vessels, as the direct steamers from Valparaiso to Liverpool are now reduced to two per month instead of four as in the early part of the year; owing to this we expect the statistical figures of the quantity given as chartered and afloat, to return somewhat nearer to the average of former years—about 10,000 to 12,000 tons, whereas in 1873 it fell to 7843 tons, and during the present year has stood at 6595 tons. Yesterday, at the close of "Change," quotations seemed a trifle firmer, but there is as yet no disposition to purchase beyond the supply of current wants. Australian continues neglected, and quotations are, therefore, somewhat nominal. English descriptions are quiet, and sales of second-hand parcels reported at low figures; but smelters refuse to accept prices offered by buyers, and are apparently contented to wait until the demand permits them to realise on their own terms.—TIN: English is not in much request, and can be purchased at lower rates. Foreign sorts continue dull, and at the moment the demand that exists is principally for Straits, which, therefore, remains tolerably firm, while Australian has declined about 2s. per cwt. In Holland the market is rather stronger, and holders ask 85½ fl. for Banca, and 85½ fl. for Billiton.

Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond—COPPER: At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday last, 1432 tons ore, British and foreign, sold at an average of 17s. 1½d. per unit for an average produce of 18½ per cent. Cape ore of 23½ per cent. realising 17s. 3½d. per unit, being a decline of about 6d. per unit on the sale of the 24th ultimo. At the close of a week ago a week ago the market on the Chile regulus, under the influence above referred to, about 2s. 10s. per ton on Chile way, under the highest point, and at this decline considerable quantities changed hands at 85s. 10s. to 86s., with a steadier market, which, however, was only temporary, owing to the receipt of telegraphic advices from Valparaiso to the 17th ultimo that the charters for the first half of last month were equal to 2400 tons in fine copper, 800 tons being a direct shipment to France. The price there had advanced, but there would seem to be still a fair margin on the rates current here. The market has since become extremely quiet, and as the holidays and stock-taking approach, there is little prospect of any material improvement in the demand for raw materials in view of the unusual large deliveries to the trade during the last two months. At the close two cargoes of Chili regulus are advised as sold to arrive at 17s. per unit. The demand for tough and best selected has rather slackened, and orders of manufacturers are not freely given out, but yellow metal is in good request.—TIN: has been very sluggish during the week, and with the exception of a "hand to mouth" business in Straits at 92s. 6d. to 93s., on the spot the article has been generally neglected. A few transactions for arrival have been reported at 92s. to 93s., November-December shipment. The business in Australian on the spot has been neglected to form a market, small sales, however, have been effected at 91s. to 92s.: 15 tons are known to have been sold to arrive at 91s. 6d. The quantity offered is moderate and well held. English rules steady, and is in fair request.—TIN-PLATES have been largely in demand, and makers that have freely sold are now asking an advance.

Messrs. French and Smith—COPPER: The market is rather easier, owing principally to the charters from Chili for the first half of November being rather heavy—2600 tons.—TIN is steady, with a fair enquiry for consumption.—TIN-PLATES in good demand.—LEAD firm, and scarce.

Messrs. Rogers, Sons, and Co.—COPPER: The charters from the West Coast for the first fortnight of November were cable on Monday last as 2400 tons of copper, 800 being for France. This sample quantity coming from the top of former advices of 4300 tons for October, coupled with the continued dearth of money, has had a depressing effect upon the market. Bars, in consequence, have receded 3s. per ton, and ores and regulus about 1s., two cargoes being reported yesterday at 17s. for arrival. The quantity of raw copper offering from day to day is very limited. At the same time, consumers are very loath to stock themselves until the future of money is more settled, and second-hand parcels of English copper are in consequence offered below makers' prices, and without finding buyers. The general feeling in the trade is that this metal will increase in value after the turn of the year, and that the existing depression is caused solely by the high rate of money.—TIN: There is apparently an increased demand, it is presumed, in anticipation of a better enquiry for plates, which would seem to have commenced already for America; values may thus rule slightly higher than at present.

Messrs. Pixley and Abell—GOLD: The arrival of the undermentioned amounts has been announced:—110,000s. per Pomerania, from New York; 30,000s. per Gaelle, from New York; 39,000s. per Scandinavia, from Halifax; total, 179,000s. Of this sum only the first—110,000s.—has come to hand, and, owing to the declining demand for export, a portion thereof—41,000s.—was sent into the Bank, together with 180,000s. in sovereigns, out of the late Australian arrival, and there have been no withdrawals. The French exchange keeps tolerably firm, and there is, therefore, no enquiry for gold to-day.—SILVER: The amounts to hand during the week have been very small—about 12,000s. in all. The demand is exceedingly quiet, and the price remains at 57½d. per ounce. The Peninsular and Oriental steamer leaving to day (Dec. 10) takes 37,500s. to Bombay.

CHEMICALS AND MINERALS.—(Messrs. J. Berger Spence and Co., Mark-lane, Dec. 9).—Soda: Cream carbonate, 60s. per cwt., 13s. 15s.; white, 14s. 10s.; soda ash, 24s.; soda crystals, 5s. 10s.; bi-carbonate, 15s.; salt cake, 3s. 8s.; Glauber's salt, 17s. 6d. to 18s.; Bleaching Powder: At 9s. to 9s. 5s.—Alum: 8s. for loose lump; ground, 9s.—Nitrate of Soda: At 13s. to 13s. 6d.—Ammonia: Sulphate, white and grey, 18s. 10s. to 19s.; carbonate, 7½d.; muriate, 30s. to 32s. 10s.; salt ammoniac, 1sts. 45s.; 2nds. 44s.—Potash: Muriates, 80s. per cwt., at 6s. 10s. to 6s. 12s. 6d.; f.o.b., Prussiate, red, 2s. 6d.; yellow, 15d.; chlorate, 10s. 10d. to 11d.; bi-chloride, 6½d.—Iron Salts: Green and rusty coppers, 60s. to 65s. 10s.; in casks or barrels, 65s.—Copper Salts: Sulphate of copper, 27s. 10s.; Litharge: Best, 20s.; inferior, 18s.—Lead: Brown, 28s. 10s.; white, 28s. 6d.; Acid: Tartaric, English, at 1s. 7½d.; foreign, 1s. 7d.; oxalic, 7d.; sulphuric, 3s. 10s. to 3s. 15s.; carbolic, No. 1, 11d. to 1s.; picric acid, 1s. 11d. per lb.—Arsenic: 11s.—Magnesia: Epsom salts, 3s. 17s. 6d.; refined, 4s. 10s.—Benzole: 30s. per cwt., —; 50 per cwt., —; 90 per cwt., —.—Wood Pulp: Labro moist, 5s. 10s. per ton at output.—Brimstone: Best thirds, 7s. 6d.—Phosphate of Alumina, 3s. to 3s. 10s. per ton.—Pyrites: Spanish cupreous, 8½d.; non-cupreous, 9d. to 9½d.—China-clay: 8s. f.o.b. Cornwall; best quality, 25s. Phosphates: Best standard, 10s. per cwt., 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. per unit; 25s. standard, 1s. 3d.; ordinary, 60 per cent., 1s.; precipitated phosphate of lime, 70 per cent., 5s. 5s.; super-phosphates, 80 per cent., soluble, 3s. 6d. per unit; 25 to 26 per cent., 3s. 10s.—Manganese: Ores, 120s. for 70 per cent.—Iron Ore: Hematite, 15s. to 22s. 6d.; puddling, 24s. to 27s.; oolitic, 8s. to 10s.

THE IRON TRADE.—(Griffiths's Weekly Report).—Friday Evening Dec. 11: The market for Scotch pigs has been steady over the whole week, with only moderate variations. There were some deliveries last Monday of iron, which slightly affected the market. The closing price in Glasgow this day week was 86s. 6d.; the market this afternoon (Friday) left off at 84s. 6d., which gives a loss on the week of about 2s. We have no appreciable change to notice in our market this week in finished iron. The merchants continue to purchase to satisfy pressing orders, and these requirements furnish a fair volume of demand, which keeps the works in Staffordshire, Yorkshire, and Shropshire to a moderate extent in full operation. The demand for sheet-iron of all kinds is a remarkable feature in the trade at this particular month of the year. All the Staffordshire houses are well off for orders for sheets, and the demand continues to run on thin gauges. All the makers in Worcestershire and Staffordshire are full of orders for this sort of iron. We have good orders on the market also for hoops and nail-roads, particularly the latter. The ironmasters in the Middlesborough district have lately, in two instances, put down slitting-mills, and their rods have been sent into this market, but the quality does not appear to have given satisfaction, and buyers are obliged to recur again to the old Black Country, which intensifies the demand at the slitting-mills here, and gives a perceptible impulse to this trade in Staffordshire. We have had a regular business this week in marked Staffordshire bars, and the orders which have been sent down will, no doubt, keep the works running. We have few specific orders here for boiler-plates, and certainly in the best iron department the boiler-plate trade just now is more inanimate than any other. We are unable to report any improvement in the demand for rails. South Wales and Middlesborough have good reason to complain of the inactivity in this very important branch of the trade. The Middlesborough houses also complain of the demand for bars and angles, and have quoted lower prices here this week than for two years past.

The meeting at the Birmingham Exchange yesterday was well attended. Mr. George Barker, the Chairman of the Ironmasters' Association, Mr. Fisher Smith, Captain Barrows, Mr. Henry Williams, Mr. Steven Thompson, Mr. Baldwin, of Widen, and Mr. John Perks, jun., of Thorneycroft and Co., were present. A private meeting of the heads of the coal and iron trade had been held in connection with the trade before the Exchange, but no action took place with regard to prices. This meeting was held for a different object.

The Birmingham market was cheerful. Pig-iron was held more firmly, and in some cases prices were stiffer. The sheet iron makers are all busy. The demand for nail-roads is good. Market houses have orders for bars to keep the works running, and there is no complaint of orders from the second-class makers. A new railway is projected, and likely to be made, from Wolverhampton through Gornal, Himley, Shutt-End, Stourbridge, and Kidderminster, and is likely to be of great advantage to the tin-plate makers, and will furnish a new route into South Wales from Staffordshire. This line will run close to John Knight and Co.'s, Cookley, and E. P. and W. Baldwin's Widen Tin-Plate Works, and will be a great accommodation

tion to these famous works, and bring their tin-plates so much nearer to the noted consumers in Wolverhampton and Birmingham of this article. House coal at Can-coal is slow in Staffordshire and Durham. Coke is really unsaleable.

In this state of things Mr. Macdonald is advising the Scotch miners to go in for an advance; and we were a little amused to learn yesterday that our old friends the colliers at Dudley had organised a deputation, and actually waited upon Lord Dudley's agent, respectfully asking for an advance of 6d. per day in wages. We know that numbers of most influential ironmasters and coalowners are desirous not to reduce wages, and we hope that the state of the trade will sustain these laudable efforts of the coalmasters. All will depend on the condition of the iron trade during the next month. Any reduction in wages will now hurt the masters quite as much as the men.

The wire-rod trade is not quite so brisk as it was. This remark applies to Shropshire. The mills are tolerably active at Warrington, and Russell Brothers, of the Lydbrook Works, took some good orders for their rods, "Lydbrook," at Birmingham yesterday.

With regard to the tin-plate trade, the makers generally in Wales are steadily at work. E. P. and W. Baldwin, of Widen, and John Knight and Co., are particularly busy both in charcoal and coke. Freight to India have advanced 10s. per ton, which has for the moment checked the export trade, but as the Calcutta market has been somewhat full of iron lately this will, perhaps, create a healthy reaction.

The MINING SHARE MARKET has been moderately active this week for two or three mines prominent at this time, but general business has been dull, and the quotations, as usual, merely nominal. The mines mostly dealt in have been Tankerville, Rookhope Valley, South Roman Gravel, Wheel Grenville, Parys Mountain, Prince of Wales, Penrthral, West Tolgus, Wheel Peavor, South Condurrow, West Seton, Van Consols, Bog, Old Treburgett (preference), West Maria and Fortescue, and a few others.

The heavy tin mines continue flat, with scarcely anything doing. Dolcoath nominally, 47 to 49; Carn Brea, 52½ to 53; Tincroft, 28 to 29; Cook's Kitchen, 8 to 9; East Lovell, 2 to 3; West Tolgus Copper, 72½ to 75; there has been another breakage of a rod here, but not of any consequence. Wheel Grenville enquired for at 5½ to 5¾. Court Grange, ¾ to 1; the lode in the 16 fm. level still maintains its value of 12s. per fathom. East Caradon, ¾ to 1½.

The mines in the eastern district have had a good deal of attention lately, through the improvements in Devon Great Consols, Hingston Down, and Marke Valley; and at Gunnislake (Clitters) the lode is worth in its various points of operation 298s. per fathom; one winze is worth 120s. per fathom. Prince of Wales also in demand again, at 10s. to 15s.; Wheel Crebor, 1½; the sampling here is over 160 tons, which, it is thought, will more than pay cost. Devon Great Consols, 2½ to 2¾.

Tankerville, 7½ to 7¾; the lode in the 152 west is reported worth 60s. per fathom for lead; stopes, 45s. The 140 west 70s. per fathom; stopes, 150s. The 140 east, 20s.; winze, 80s. The total points in operation, including ends, stopes, winzes, &c., are valued in the aggregate at 684s. per fathom. The sampling on the 10th was 100 tons of lead ore. Roman Gravel shares 12½ to 13½. Bog shares became in considerable demand after the result of the meeting and rose from 2s. 6d. to 6s., 8s. South Roman Gravel have advanced to ¾, 1; the directors' report, issued preparatory to the general meeting, congratulates the shareholders upon the improving prospects of the mine, which in the agents' opinion must shortly result in a great success. The accounts which accompany the report show a balance of 1700s. to end of May, which has since been expended in new machinery, &c., but the company have in reserve 2730 unissued shares, which it is proposed should be offered to the present holders pro rata at 1s. each; 5s. per share on application, 6s. per share on three months, 5s. per share on six months, 6s. per share in nine months. East Van, ¾ to 1; Great Laxey, 10s. to 11; Hingston Down, 1 to 1½; Ladywell, 2½ to 3. Marke Valley, 30s. to 32s. 6d.; one or two important points are coming off here. South Caradon have advanced to 130, 140, owing to the better prices in copper. Old Treburgett preference, ¾ to ¾.

Wheel Peavor have advanced to 6, 7; the engine-shaft is looking well, and worth 70s. per fathom; winze, 40s. per fathom; 48 end west, 15s. per fathom. Good progress is being made, and the mine is looking well. Parys Mountain, 9s. to 11s.; Pennerley, 1½ to 1¾; Penrthral, 13s. to 15s., ex div.; Providence Mines, 4½ to 5; Glaisdale Whinstone, 20s. to 22s. 6d.; Cathedral, 15s. to 20s.; Rookhope Valley, 10s. to 15s.; South Carn Brea, 1½ to 1¾; South Condurrow, 4½ to 4¾; South Frances, 14 to 16. Great Wheel Vor, ¾ to 1; the accounts to be presented at the quarterly meeting show a loss on the three months of 426s. 8s. 6d., and a balance in hand to Sept. 12 of 412s. 4s. 10d. The operations at the mine are now very much curtailed, and the monthly costs rather under 150s. St. Ives Consols, 1½ to 2½; Unity Wood, 5s. to 10s.; Van, 21 to 22; Van Consols, 2½ to 2¾; West Basset, 7 to 7½; West Chiverton, 1½ to 2; West Eagair Lie, 2 to 2½; West Frances, 9 to 10; West Seton, 23 to 25; West Tankerville, 10s. to 12s. 6d.

Wheel Basset, 20 to 22½; Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes), 4½ to 5; Wheel Uny, 3½ to 3¾. New Consols have been enquired for during the week from influential quarters at 2 to 3. South Crofty, 12 to 14. At Wheel Unity Consols, which was wound up by the Stannaries Court a few years ago, a return has been made to the shareholders of about 3s. per share.

Birdseye Creek, 24 to 2½; Cedar Creek, 1½ to 1¾; Emma, ¾ to 1½; Flagstaff, 1½ to 2; Malpas, ¾ to 1; Malabar, ¾ to 1; Panulicillo, ¾ to 1; Rica (Gold), ¾ to 1; Richmond, 6s. to 6½; South Aurora, 1½ to 1¾; Sweetland Creek, 2½ to 3; Tecoma, 1 to 1½; Utah, 6s. to 7s. 6d.; Eberhardt and Aurora, 4½ to 5.

The Market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been comparatively featureless. A fair amount of legitimate business, however, continues to be transacted, especially considering the period of the year; and the firm tone maintained, supported by the improving aspect of the Metal Market, points to a large accession of business and advancing values at the commencement of the new year. The Board of Trade returns and other statistical evidence sufficiently attest a salutary expansion of trade, and this is certain to receive a powerful stimulus by the easier and more certain money market now indicated by the strengthening position of the Bank, the proportion of reserve to liabilities having increased during the week from 38 to 44 per cent. Other changes have also taken place, as shown by the return just issued, leading to the conclusion that if money does not become immediately cheaper at least the worst of its stringency, with its restrictive influences, has at length passed away. This opinion receives additional confirmation by the discontinuance of the continental drain of bullion, and the advance in the Paris Exchange.

American Mines continue dull, with drooping prices. Shares in the different gold-washing companies continue in fair request, and at best quotations. The news during the week confirms the fact that washing operations have been commenced. The water season, therefore, has set in unusually early, and this should have an effect on the returns for the coming year.

Richmond Consolidated, 6 to 6½, ex div. Cablegram received—"Weeks run \$51,000, Richmond ore only." The total make for this season amounts to \$1,275,000. For the past five weeks the weekly average has been \$49,400, the best result yet attained with the company's own ore. The mere figures do not, however, convey the full value of the improvement in results, which are due not only to the greater richness of the ore, but also to the increased returns from the ore smelted. For several months past the waste in smelting has been reduced from 20 per cent. down to 12 per cent., thus giving an addition of that 8 per cent. to the mining profit. Any improvement in smelting adds greatly to the present and future value of the mine by the power thus obtained of utilising to a greater extent than heretofore the poorer ores that fringe and accompany the smaller bulk of the richer bodies, and thus 8 per cent. saved in the smelting is equivalent to a large addition to the reserves of the mine. From the above causes it appears that the profits lately satisfy the most exacting shareholders. We learn that the profits for November are estimated at 15,000s. The mine is yielding such abundance of ore that the present furnaces are not adequate to smelt it fast enough. The fall of snow a fortnight or three weeks since greatly hindered the traffic at the time, a customary thing at that period of the year, but a few days' frost generally comes to harden the roads, and they are then in a better state than usual for heavy teams. Later on in the season, towards February, the real winter

fall of snow usually occurs, and then the ordinary roads are impassable for some weeks. With the customary hard frost interval a great deal of teaming can be done in the bringing in of fuel and taking back bullion. As the company had a large stock of fuel accumulated ere the snowfall, and a large amount of coke purchased, while abundance of ore was ready for transit to the works, it may be expected that the smelting will be continued longer, and with greater advantage than at any similar former period. The *Eureka Sentinel* of Nov. 19 states that the rails had been laid five miles south of Lodi, the station at the end of the first 20 miles. The line being now ready to receive the rails up to the point where it is intended to stop this winter it may be hoped that by Christmas 40 miles of the new railway will be available for traffic, and thus shortly become an important element in diminishing the fuel and freight charges. The second set of refining apparatus was landed at New York Nov. 27.

It has been stated that the refining works will effect a direct saving on the bullion treated of \$20 a ton; the indirect effect will be that of rendering a comparatively small floating capital sufficient, owing to the fact that the produce can be marketed in three weeks instead of three months. As the accounts to the end of August show a balance of 5000*l.*, after payment of all liabilities, leaving the company in possession of all its original and acquired mines, extensive new plant and construction works, at the cost of its subscribed capital, to which balance must now be added the profits realised in cash, or bullion, since the end of the financial year, it must be evident that a considerable surplus, after payment of the present dividend, will shortly be available towards that accumulation of floating capital out of profits which the directors recommended, and the shareholders sanctioned. The dividend of 5*s.* which is payable this day makes a total paid to the shareholders of 2*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* per 5*l.* share; if to this be added the amount taken out of revenue to purchase new properties and plant, it will be found that the mine has already made a net earning of more than half its cost. The extensive proved reserves, taken in connection with the important fact of the lode being struck several hundred feet ahead of the point to which it has been traced down by the most forward drifts, the intervening ground being, obviously, an addition to the reserves, point to a long life for the mine. The high increase in value of the ores at the more recent discoveries on the lode is also full of promise for an increased ratio of profits to gross returns.

The Richmond hoisting-shaft is now being sunk 100 ft. lower with the object of running a drift to again strike the forward portion of the lode, the direction of which is known. This work will occupy some weeks, but when effected will improve the ventilation, facilitate the extraction of ore, and afford fresh demonstration of the capabilities of the mine. We are informed that final arrangements have been made with Mr. Reuben Rickard to go out to Eureka to take the position of manager-in-chief of the company's mines and works. This gentleman is the son of a well-known Cornish mine engineer, and has been trained from youth in various branches of mining, smelting and refining. For some time past he has been the manager of the Pontgibard works, where the Rozen process of refining has been successfully carried on. He is thus peculiarly qualified by his past experience to superintend the Richmond mining and smelting operations, and to conduct successfully the new refining works from which such great results are anticipated. The two chief departments—mining and smelting—have always been under the charge of experienced practical men. Capt. Rossiter has for more than two years had the conduct of the mining operations; Mr. Stringer came from the Germania Works to superintend the smelting at the Richmond, and the result is sufficient testimony to his skill. Mr. Rickard will, therefore, find able coadjutors to aid him in the task of proving what this great mine is capable of producing. We learn that information has reached London this morning that the roads at Eureka are now in excellent condition; this will ensure supplies of fuel and allow of bullion being forwarded.

Flagstaff shares have ruled lower, and close 1½ to 2; the following official communication has been received:—

"Sir, I am directed to inform you that the accounts of the Flagstaff Silver Mining Company of Utah (Limited), for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1874, have been received at this office, and that they show a profit of \$18,700. Mr. Patrick states that this disappointing result is owing partly to the comparatively low grade of the ore worked during the last six months, and partly to a large amount of the products having gone back into developments and improvements of the mine. Mr. Patrick further states that the result shown by the quarterly accounts rendered may, probably, be modified by the more complete return which he will make after stock-taking at the end of the year, when he will forward a full report of the exact workings of the mine during the past year, showing the developments made, the new machinery provided, and the improvements made in the furnaces, together with all facts connected with the management.—A. de Metz, Acting Secretary."

Tecoma, 1 to 1½; at the meeting yesterday (Friday) it was unanimously resolved to accept the offer (referred to in last week's Journal) to lease the mine. It was stated that corroborative evidence has been received as to the value and producing capabilities of the property. The details of the meeting appear in another column. Last Chance, ¾ to 1; the following official communication has been received:—

"Sir, I am directed to inform you that a letter has been received by the board from Mr. Patrick, the manager of the mine in Utah, dated Nov. 11, as follows:—"In reply to yours of Oct. 15 last, I have to say that we have not yet reached the vein with the tunnel, and have not taken out any ore for some time, for the reason that it can be taken out through the tunnel at much less cost, and we expect to reach the vein shortly. At the end of the year we will make a full inventory of all the materials on hand, as well as of all running outstanding indebtedness, and forward you a balance-sheet showing the actual working of the mine to that date." The board consider the above communication to be of a favourable character, as they are of opinion when the vein is reached a good future awaits the shareholders. In answer to enquiring shareholders, I have to inform you that Mr. Davis has always acted up to his agreement in furnishing funds for home requirements.—J. BUTLER WILLIAMS, Secretary."

Blue Tent, 5 to 5½; in another column is published some extracts from the annual report of the superintendent just issued to the shareholders. It is an exceedingly encouraging one, and gives promise of good future results. Washing has commenced here also. Cedar Creek, 1½ to 1¾; the superintendent telegraphs that the ditches are full, and that the washing season commences favourably. This will enable him to do some good work this year. Sweetland Creek, 3 to 3½; the superintendent writes, under date of Nov. 9, that it has commenced raining, and enabled him to start washing again. He is anticipating a plentiful supply of water, and is ready to utilise it. Tunnel still progressing as usual; the rock is rather softer, though, and there is only 200 ft. to run to complete it. Birdseye Creek, 2½ to 2¾; the agent reports that he was washing steadily, and everything progressing in a satisfactory way.

Sierra Buttes, 2 to 2½; Plumas Eureka, 1½ to 1¾. Independence are firmer at 1½ to 2½; the clean-up for November gave a profit of \$1100 after paying for the cost of sinking the shaft and other expenses on capital account, amounting to \$1000. The latest advices per mail report the shaft as sunk 24 ft. on the foot-wall. There is a large mass of quartz on the hanging-wall of the vein, which will be taken down and its value ascertained as soon as the shaft is down the required depth for another level. The stopes in the eastern shoot were slightly improved, and prospects most encouraging. St. John del Rey, 265 to 270; the crushing for the second section of November produced 1165 oits. per day, and the yield of gold averaged 9.4 oits. per ton. The month's profits is expected to be about 7300 to 7500*l.*, equal to 90,000*l.* per annum, although consequent on the lode being as yet only partially opened out. The amount of rock being extracted is sufficient to employ little more than half the stamps.

Cape Copper shares, after advancing to 31, 32 relapsed to 29½, 30½; it seems that some considerable speculative purchases had been made upon the anticipation that a larger amount would have been paid, or a bonus added; the result has been that shares were offered, causing the decline. The dividend (1*l.* per share) is payable on Dec. 24. Russia Copper, 2½ to 2¾; the details of the meeting are reported elsewhere. New Quebrada, 3 to 3½; Rio Tinto, 1½ to 1¾.

New Consols, 2½ to 2¾; considerable attention has been directed during the week to this property, and an active enquiry has sprung up for the shares. The approaching completion of the extensive new works for treating the ores for copper and silver, in addition to the tin and arsenic, has brought in influential buyers. Not only is the property of peculiar value for the process of extraction about to be worked on an extensive scale, but it is currently reported that the well-known copper lode of Devon Consols has been discovered

in it, so that this mine may soon take a prominent position in the market.

Van, 20 to 22; the cross-cut at the 90 has been driven 2 fathoms towards the lode, and a fier, or joint, from the lode has been met with containing good stones of lead; this is important as showing that the lode holds good. The agent reports a splendid course of ore in the end of the cross-cut going through the lode in the 60 west. Other points without much alteration. The company have sampled 500 tons lead ore this week. Van Consols, 2½ to 2¾; the lode in the deepest working looks promising, the part already opened on is producing 2½ tons of lead per fathom; further improvements are looked forward to, as this level is at a corresponding depth to that at which the Van Mine commenced making its large returns of lead. Great West Van, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 17*s.* 6*d.*; the cross-cut from Eliza's shaft, to intersect what they consider to be the main lead-producing lode of the district, is being pushed on with all speed. Captain Roach, being now fully employed at Van Consols, has resigned, and Capt. T. Hodge has been appointed in his stead. Pennerley, 1½ to 1¾; there is no change reported at the mine. The late stormy weather has retarded dressing operations to some extent. Bog, ¾ to ¾; this mine has been inspected by Capt. Hodge for a shareholder, and reports most favourably. There is no doubt about the value of the mine, and shareholders should come forward and prevent their property from being sold by the liquidation.

Wheal Peavor, 6 to 6½; the following telegram was received from the manager yesterday (Friday) afternoon:—"Engine-shaft looking well, worth 70*l.* per fathom; winze, 40*l.*; the 48 ft. level west, 15*l.*, good progress being made. Mine looking well." Penstruthal, 13*s.* to 15*s.*, ex div.; a good mine is being steadily opened out. Crenver and Wheal Abraham, ¾ to ¾; the details of the meeting appear in another column.

Subjoined are the closing quotations:—
Assheton, 1½ to 1¾; Bog, ¾ to ¾; Carn Brea, 52 to 54; Cook's Kitchen, 8½ to 9½; Devon Great Consols, 2 to 2½; Dolcoath, 47½ to 48; East Basset, 3 to 4; East Van, ¾ to 1; East Lovell, 7 to 9; Great Laxey, 10½ to 10¾; Great Wheal Fox, ¾ to ¾; Hingston Down, ¾ to 1½; Ladywell, 2½ to 3; Marke Valley, 1½ to 1¾; Pennerley, 1½ to 1¾; Providence, 5 to 5½; Roman Gravel, 12½ to 13½; South Condurrow, 4½ to 4¾; South Frances, 14 to 15; South Roman Gravel, 5½ to 7; Tankerville, 7½ to 7¾; Tiferoff, 27½ to 28½; Van, 20 to 22; Van Consols, 2 to 2½; West Espar Lode, 2 to 2½; West Frances, 8½ to 9½; West Soton, 23 to 26; West Tankerville, ¾ to ¾; West Tolgus, 73 to 75; Wheal Crebor, ¾ to 1½; Wheal Grenville, 4½ to 5; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 5 to 5½; Wheal Peavor, 6 to 6½; Almada and Trito, 1½ to 2; Alamillos, 1½ to 2; Blue Tent, 5 to 5½; Birdseye Creek, 2½ to 2¾; Cape Copper, 29½ to 30½; Cedar Creek, 15 to 16; Chontales, ¾ to ¾; Colorado Terrible, 3½ to 4; Don Pedro, ¾ to ¾; Emira, ¾ to 1; Eberhardt and Aurora, 4½ to 5½; Flagstaff, 1½ to 2; Frontino, ¾ to 1; Fortuna, 4½ to 5; Holcombe Valley, ¾ to 1; Last Chance, ¾ to 1; Llaneros, 3½ to 4½; New Pacific, ¾ to ¾; New Quebrada, 3 to 3½; Penstruthal Copper, 13 to 15; Port Phillip, ¾ to ¾; Pontgibard, 19 to 21; Richmond Consolidated, 6½ to 6¾; Rio Tinto, 1½ to 1¾; Sierra Buttes, 2 to 2½; South Aurora, ½ to ¾; St. John del Rey, 260 to 270; Sweetland Creek, 3 to 3½; Tecoma, 1 to 1½; United Mexican, 2½ to 3; Utah, ¾ to ¾.

COLLIERIES AND IRON COMPANIES.—During the week business has been reported in Thorp's Gawber, Chapel House, Welsh Freehold, Bilson and Crump, Cardiff and Swansea, Newport Abercrom, Whitehaven Iron, and Cleef Hill. West Cumberland Iron, 13 to 14; Staveley Coal A, 118 to 120; Silstone Fall, 25*s.* to 35*s.*; Merry and Co., 3½ to 3¾; Bilboa Iron, 44 to 45; Henry Briggs, 24 to 25; John Bagnall, 7 to 7½; Chas. Cammell, 6½ to 6*s.* 6*d.*; an improvement in the mode of turning out rails John Brown and Co. are enabled to dispense with 200 hammer and furnace men, and they are lowering wages 20 per cent. in the tyre department. There must be heavy reductions somewhere before the strange anomaly is removed of Belgian iron selling at 3*s.* 6*d.* per ton less than our own. At the Atlas Works 24 fort shields of the largest size yet made are being prepared for one of the forts at Spithhead. One was rolled the other day in the presence of several scientific gentlemen till reduced from 28 tons to a little over 2½ tons. Brown, Bayley, and Dixon, 15½ to 16½; a notification has been made to the men of a proposed drop of 15 per cent. in wages, which appears likely to be agreed to. Twenty-sho and Blaina shares are flatter again, now quoted 43 to 47; but New Sharl stone now 18*s.* paid, are 10*s.* better, closing 8½ to 9. Britannia Iron, 30 to 35; the dispute with the men has been settled. Chillington Iron, 5½ to 6½; Leigh and Wilkes, 88 to 90; Pelsall Coal, 11 to 12; South Cleveland, 10 to 12. The Durham Miners' Association, it is stated, are considering the durability of becoming the owners of a colliery, and have instructed their executive to take the necessary steps, with the view of raising suitable capital in 1*l.* shares. It is to be hoped that they will be more fortunate than their brethren in South Yorkshire were with their colliery. Chapel House, 4 to 4½; Cardiff and Swansea, 4 to 4½; Thorp's Gawber, 14½ to 15; Cleef Hill, 5*s.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*; Newport Abercrom, 3½ to 4½; Richards and Co. (4*l.* paid), ¾ to ¾ prem.; the first dividend will shortly be declared. West Mostyn, 12 percent. preference (3*l.* paid), 3½ to 3¾; the half yearly dividend will be paid next month. Bilson and Crump (fully paid), ¾ to 1½ prem.

At Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1432 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 22,932*s.* 9*s.* 6*d.* The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard for 9 per cent. produce, 107*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; average produce, 18 11-16; average price per ton, 16*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*; quantity of fine copper, 267 tons 12 cwt. The following are the particulars of the two last sales:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Per ton.	Per unit.	Ore copper.
Nov. 24.....	1032	£108 9 6	17½	£15 4 8	17 4	£28 13 4
Dec. 8.....	1432	107 4 6	18 11-16	16 0 3	17 1	£5 8 9

Compared with the last sale, the decline has been in the standard 1*l.* 5*s.*, and in the price per ton of ore about 4*s.* 8*d.* On Dec. 23 there will be offered for sale 1096 tons, from the Cape, Berehaven, Union, Bampfyde, Concordia, and Lisbon.

The DUBBY SYKE MINING COMPANY, with a capital of 10,000*l.*, in shares of 1*l.* each, has been formed to purchase for 4000*l.* a triangular piece of mineral property on the south of Green Hurth Mine. The property contains the Green Hurth north and south vein, and others parallel thereto, and the Dubby Syke, an east and west vein. The mine was only slightly worked by a few men 40 years ago. Ample water-power exists on the ground, and a road, now partly formed, will give easy access to the railway stations at Alston, 12 miles; and Middleton, in Teesdale, 11 miles distant. Capt. W. Vipond reports that there is not the slightest doubt but Dubby Syke will prove a valuable mining sett. Situated near Green Hurth, possessing the same veins, the same ore-bearing sills, and the command of a far better water supply, it cannot fail to be a good venture for all who take an interest in it. He would most strongly recommend at the very beginning to commence sinking through the "Whin" in the lower part of the sett, on the Dubby Syke vein, and drive to cut the Green Hurth cross veins. Nothing short of absolute proof to the contrary will ever make them believe that these veins will not bear in depth, and he knows of no place where the Whin sill can be proved at less cost and more cheaply worked. Capt. Charles Kneebone reports that, taking into consideration the numerous lodes and junctions, the favourable position of the ground for working the productive sills by short drivages, the similarity of character both of veins and sills with the Green Hurth, and the facilities at hand for cheaply and effectively opening up the mine, he has no hesitation in saying that with development they will open out a rich and lasting mine. The prospectus will be found in another column.

THE PATENT SELF-LAUNCHING LIFE RAFT COMPANY are inviting subscriptions for 4000 shares of 5*l.* each. The company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and working an invention, patented in England April 30, 1873, which adapts the present "captain's bridge" as a self-launching raft, fitted with water-tight seats, containing sails, masts, and oars, provisions, fresh water, stores, rockets, and is capable of saving mails and specie. The raft is furnished with compasses and rudder, and every necessary for sustaining life. The raft can be launched from either side of a ship. The ends of the launching ways (which are fitted with friction rollers) are lowered level with the deck, and the raft is carried clear of the ship by the impetus of its weight. In the event of the vessel foundering the raft disengages itself and floats in safety. The advantages which this raft possesses over every other means of saving life are apparent, and, in addition, have been verified by the opinions of naval authorities, engineers, and shipowners. The purchase money is 15,000*l.* The prospectus states that it is always ready, and does not need any covering such as protects boats; it is self-launching, as no ropes or lashings have to be cut away; the launching cannot be affected by the freezing of the ropes used by boats; it cannot be swamped; it will live in any sea; it cannot be sunk, being built upon the cellular principle, and even should one more of the cells be damaged the safety of the raft would not be impaired; one or more of these rafts can be fitted, which would save the lives of the crew and passengers of a vessel of the largest class, its containing powers being only limited by size; it can be constructed at less cost, and is of less weight, than a life-boat, size for size; and it utilises a necessary part of a ship, and can be fitted in front of poop or forecastle cabins, thus forming an extension of the decks of the cabins. The prospectus will be found in another column.

BREMER MINING COMPANY.—At the recent meeting of this company Mr. Zunn made a very objectionable statement with regard to the telegrams of prices of copper sent out periodically to the Australian colonies; and although the unjustifiable character of the charge was pointed out by the succeeding speaker at the meeting, it is possible that the correction (which was the more authoritative from being made by a shareholder and promoter of the company, who was certainly not likely to speak too favourably of copper buyers) may have received less attention than the original statement, Messrs. LEWIS LAZARUS and Sons consider that the untruthfulness of the insinuation and its absurdity should be more prominently asserted. We much regret that so unfair a charge against them should have been published in the *Mining Journal*. The telegrams of prices of

copper in London are received by most of the copper mining companies in Australia from their representative in London, so that to prevent the knowledge of the true state of the market being as well known in Australia as in London would be practically impossible.

TECOMA SILVER MINING COMPANY.—At the meeting of this company yesterday the shareholders agreed to accept the offer of Mr. Gordon, of Salt Lake City, to lease the mine for two years, at a rental of \$100,000 (or 20,000*l.*), payable quarterly, with the option of continuing the lease for a further three years at the increased rental of \$150,000 (30,000*l.*) per annum. Mr. Gordon will give security for the payment of the rental quarterly, and also for the proper working of the mine. A detailed report of the proceedings at the meeting appear in another column of this day's Journal.

It is announced that the subscription lists for 50,000*l.* Perpetual Five per Cent. Debenture Stock balance of 110,000*l.*, secured upon the extension to the Midland Railway of the Somerset and Dorset Railway Company, will be closed on Tuesday next, the 15th inst., for London, and on Wednesday next, the 16th inst., for the country.

SWANSEA VALLEY STEAM COLLIERIES COMPANY.—The directors of this company have just declared a second interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. A previous one at rate of 15 per cent. was declared in June last.

OLD TALARGOCH.—The nominal capital of this company is 10,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* each, but only 400 shares have been issued, 400 of these being paid up. The mine is doing well, and sold about 110 tons of ore on Thursday at Holywell ticketing.

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EXAMINES AND REPORTS upon MINERAL and other LANDS, MINES,
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Information furnished in regard to any of the American Mining Districts. Dr. MELLISS has had special experience in the Silver and Gold Mines west of the Rocky Mountains, and in the Coal and Iron Region of the Southern States.

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OR MATTE, TIN ASHES, AND TIN SCRUFF.
MIXED METALS AND DROSS, containing LEAD, COPPER, TIN, or
ANTIMONY.

A. H. KENRICK,
ENGINEER,

MINING MACHINERY AND METALS,
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ENGINES, BOILERS, RAILS, TRUCKS.
Steel Castings and Wire Ropes supplied direct from the Works at the Manufacturers' Prices.

A RETIRED GENTLEMAN (M.A. Camb.), who has great faith in
A MINING CAPTAIN (not a "Dealer's" Captain), and has in four cases
out of five made money by acting upon his advice, will, in strict confidence,
communicate the name of a SOUND PROPERTY that has been, and will again,
be a great success as soon as a better price can be obtained for tin, which already
exhibits an upward tendency.
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WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS MANAGER for an EXTENSIVE
IRON AND COAL WORKS. A very liberal remuneration will be given
to a thoroughly efficient person.
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ENGLISH LIME, by Two Young Men about to COMMENCE BUSI-
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WANTED, AN APPOINTMENT by a MINING ENGINEER
of great practical experience at Home and Abroad, both in METAL-
LIFEROUS and COAL MINING. Could take a charge immediately. First-
class references.
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WEST CHIVERTON MINE, PERRANZABULOE,

NEAR TRURO, CORNWALL.

THE CREDITORS of the ADVENTURERS in the ABOVE-
NAMED MINE are respectfully requested to SEND in their NAMES and
ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS and CLAIMS up to the
31st day of October last, forthwith to Mr. THOMAS WOODWARD, of Lemoor
street, Truro, Cornwall; also, a separate and distinct account of any and all
debts contracted since the 31st day of October last, up to and inclusive of the 31st
day of December, on or by the 6th day of January, 1875, also to be sent to Mr.
THOMAS WOODWARD, as above. By order,
(Signed) GRANVILLE SHARP, Secretary.

THE PACIFIC MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE LIQUIDATORS of the PACIFIC MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED) are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the UNION HILL
GOLD MINE and MILL, GRASS VALLEY, NEVADA, U.S.
Particulars can be obtained at the late offices of the company, 14A, Austinfriars;
or of Messrs. GOOD, DANIELS, and Co., Accountants, 7, Poultry, E.C.

THE CAPE COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that at a MEETING of the Directors of this company,
held to-day, it was resolved,—
"That a DIVIDEND of TWENTY SHILLINGS PER SHARE, free of income
tax, be now DECLARED, PAYABLE on the 24th day of December instant, and that
the Transfer-books be closed from the 17th to the 24th instant, both days in-
clusive."
By order of the Board, J. C. LEAYER, Secretary.
6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames street, London, E.C., Dec. 9, 1874.

THE ALMADA AND TRITO CONSOLIDATED SILVER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the NINTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEET-
ING of the above company will be HELD at 47, Finsbury Circus, on MONDAY,
the 21st day of December, 1874, at Twelve o'clock precisely, for the purpose
of receiving reports from the directors and manager, and transacting the general
business of the company.
The Register of Transfers will be closed from the 7th to the 21st December inst.,
both inclusive.
By order, H. G. DENNIS, Secretary.
47, Finsbury Circus, 7th December, 1874.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES CLUB.

THE SECOND ANNUAL DINNER will take place on MONDAY,
December 21. Past and present students intending to dine are requested to
apply for particulars to the Hon. Sec., Royal School of Mines Club, 28, Jermyn-
street, S.W.

M. R. J. S. M. E. R. R. Y.,
ANALYST AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
SWANSEA.

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

SIR.—Would any reader kindly inform me if the Cefn Coch Gold Mine, near Dolgelly, is in liquidation; and, if so, the name and address of the liquidator?—P.

NEW CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.—I have not seen any mention made in the Mining Journal of a discovery alleged to have taken place at this mine. How is this? Why do not the managers keep the shareholders fully informed, as judging by the reports in the district most important results are anticipated, and this would appear to be receiving some confirmation by the demand that, I am told, has sprung up for the shares during the week.—INQUIRER: Tavistock, Dec. 10.

THE RIGI RAILWAY.—I understand that the carriages upon this railway have their bearing wheels upon ordinary rails, whilst the propelling wheels are toothed, working horizontally, and taking into ratchets formed in a third and central rail, which runs the whole length of the railway; but I recently heard it stated by a lecturer that the toothed wheels worked on the side rails, and occupied the same position as the driving wheels of an ordinary locomotive. Will some correspondent give a brief description of the Rigi Railway and the mode of working it, the gradients, and the power used, as compared with a line on a dead level?—STEPNEY.

HALITE.—"T. A. R." (Liverpool).—It was not Dana who gave this name to chloride of sodium, but Glocker, in 1847. There may be as much to justify a mineralogist in calling the mineral in its natural state "halite" as there is to justify the chemist in designating the compound of sodium and chlorine "chloride of sodium" or "sodic chloride" when chemically pure. Accuracy is desirable as the basis of every argument.

MACHINE BAND.—"H. J." (Liverpool).—You, no doubt, refer to the unstretchable machine bands, which consist of a fine iron canvass of the desired width embedded in vulcanised india rubber, the whole being covered with ordinary canvas. The delay caused by stoppages to take up and replace the belt is, of course, entirely avoided, and the bands are said to work with better grip, and to be quite free from slipping. The price is about 7d. per square foot, and considering that they are claimed to be unaffected by wet, heat, or frost, are perhaps more economic than lower priced bands.

VEGETABLE ARTIFICIAL COAL.—The inventor of a process for manufacturing fuel from an admixture of 75 per cent. of olive kernels (after the oil has been extracted) with 25 per cent. of peat, lignite, and other materials found in abundance in Italy and the South of France, is in want of 150,000 to 180,000 to develop his invention. It appears that a small factory has been for some time past in full work in Italy, and that the cost price of the fuel is 30s. 6d. per ton. The consumption to produce a given amount of heat is said to be somewhat less than coal which costs from 47s. 6d. to 55s. per ton in Italy, according to quality. The Italian Government would take 120,000 tons per annum of the new fuel.

ROCK-DRILLS.—"J. T." (Strand).—There is really no objection to ordinary valves in rock-drills, whilst they have the great merit of being less liable to get out of order than the so-called valveless arrangements. The "Eccelsior" is theoretically the perfection of simplicity, and when all the parts are accurately in position is unsurpassed, but it is liable to wear out of truth as all valveless arrangements necessarily must do, so that it would probably be more desirable to adopt the Dubois-François. The latter has done excellent work at the St. Gothard tunnel, and although it appears complicated it is found economic in working. The proper way of estimating the value of a rock-drill is to put it on a long sink or drive, and calculate the value of the work done at the end of 50 or 100 fms., and the time occupied in doing it. Suppose two drills bought at 125l. each, and 500l. paid for air compressing machinery; that the ground worked by hand is worth 8l. per fathom for driving, and that the 750l. shall be repaid in two years. This ground could be driven by a good rock-drill at 3 ft. per day at the lowest average, so that 100 fms. would be completed in 200 days, or in eight months, omitting Sundays. Here 500l. has been earned, of which 250l. must be applied toward the repayment of the outlay for the drill and compressor, and making a very liberal estimate, 100l. for tools, and 5l. per month for repairs—an absurdly large amount. This would leave 410l. for labour, so that working three shifts a day and two miners and a labourer in a pure underground, and a man and labourer two shifts a day at the compressor, there could be paid to the six miners 5l. per month, to the two compressor men 4l. 10s. per month, and to the four labourers 3l. per month, and thus all would be satisfied to use the machine. The harder the ground the better the men using the machine can be paid.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET.—We have received occasional complaints, and of late a good many, that the Journal is delivered by country booksellers without the Supplement. Subscribers would oblige us by demanding that the paper should be handed to them complete, as every Journal is accompanied by the Supplement when it leaves our office, and the fault of omission must rest with the country bookseller or their London agent.

Received.—"E. S. T." (Christiansburg): Papers forwarded, and we shall be glad to hear, as promised.—"W. W." N. T. "Shareholder" (Great Wheel Vor).—"Country Shareholder" (Trevaxas): Write to the Solicitors—"T. A. R."—"E. H."—"Shareholder" (Van Consols)—"C. G.": Next week—"G. J."—"W. H."—"G. B. L."—"A. J. B.": In another column of this day's Journal—"E. B."

THE MINING JOURNAL.

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12, 1874.

THE SANITARY STATE OF THE MINING DISTRICTS.

That the homes of the British workmen in many parts of the kingdom are most discreditable to us as a wealthy and prosperous nation we have of late been frequently informed, and whilst our grave and learned senators, and politicians, and philanthropists generally have been squabbling as to which was the best system of national education they have paid little or no attention to the healthy physical development of the children to whose future mental training they have devoted so much time, energy, and eloquence. Health, in our opinion, is of even more consequence than education, but such has not been the view of our legislators or local magnates if we are to look at the present condition of a great many districts, especially those in which our mining population are located. Not only in the Midland Counties, but in the Northern and North and South Wales are the houses of the miners in many instances little better than hovels, whilst residences of even a better class are so mixed up with pig-sties, open drains, and ash-pits, that they are in reality nothing more nor less than fever-breeding hot-beds. The consequence is that the mortality, particularly amongst the young, was very heavy. That we are by no means over stating the facts relative to many localities we are in a position to prove by reports of a very recent date. At the recent Miners' Conference, held at Barnsley, attention was called to the sanitary state of a village on the borders of Derbyshire, called Sutton-in-Ashfield, where out of one miners' lodge numbering 60 members 10 of them had died from fever. Accordingly a deputation, with a medical gentleman, was appointed to visit the locality and report as to its sanitary state. The report was issued on Saturday last, and from it we find that the party first went to the village of Hucknall-Huthwaite, in Nottinghamshire, about two miles from Ashfield. At one of the houses at that village, where fever had been a recent visitor, they found water was very scarce, whilst close to the house was a well nearly dry, not two yards distant from the sump of the closet, the matter from which no doubt percolated into the well. In the village itself the main sewer turned into an open drain on the roadside about 40 yards from the houses. Samples of the water were then taken for analysis. At Sutton-in-Ashfield the sanitary arrangements were somewhat similar, and the water apparently by no means good. At Stanton Hill, where the houses appeared to be good and substantial, it was found that the drains ran quite close to the wells from which the supply of water is obtained. The refuse from many of the houses ran into a field close by the roadside, one portion of it being quite a swamp, and, according to the report, "a finer picture of a pestilence-breeder could not be imagined." On the various samples of water being analysed one was found to be contaminated with sewage; another had 3.8 per cent. of organic matter; whilst out of ten samples no less than eight were more or less contaminated. The state of the water was such as to be a fertile source of typhoid fever, and so likely to increase the intensity of all zymotic diseases. Such is the fearful picture of one mining district, drawn at the instance of the Miners' National Association.

Still, the Association might have found a state of things quite as bad close to where they were sitting. At Ardsley, only two miles from Barnsley, and in which township the well-known Oaks Colliery is situated, sanitary matters appear to be in a very bad state indeed. In one cellar the rural sanitary authorities found the sewage of a row of houses 2in. deep, and running down the coal place. In another part of the village they found, in connection with a row of 24 or 25 houses, six pigsties, the sewage from both going into a sump only 3 yards distant from the back door of one of the cottages. The sump has been made from five to six years, and during all that time had never been opened. In another row of houses there was a sump from 4 to 5 feet in diameter full to the brim, and only 5 feet

from a kitchen window. There were several other open sumps in the village, the smell from which, one gentleman stated, was so thoroughly offensive on a frosty day that it was two hours before he got rid of it. One gentleman said the state of Ardsley was truly terrible. He had travelled over a good deal of England, and on various parts of the Continent, as well as through the worst parts of Connaught, and he never saw anything so horrible as the present condition of Ardsley. Another gentleman—the Rev. H. B. COOKE, the Rector of the adjoining village of Darfield—said that in his parish there was a sump which had not been opened for 25 years. Some of the places recently visited by us in North Wales appeared to be little better than those described. At Bagillt the houses of the miners appear the very reverse of wholesome. But the want of proper sanitary arrangements, we can confidently affirm, are not confined to one mining county alone, but affect every one of them more or less, so that the mortality is much heavier in them than would be the case were the drainage good and the water pure. We are glad, however, to find that the subject will be brought under the notice of Parliament during next session, and which, it is to be hoped, will lead to the introduction of a remedial measure for doing away with such a fearful state of things.

ENGLISH IRON IN THE UNITED STATES.

There can be no doubt that one material cause of the unmistakable languor which now afflicts the British iron trade is the collapse, to a great extent, of the American demand for our rails. It is, then, a matter of considerable interest to examine official returns which have reached us this week in illustration of the imports of iron into the United States during the American fiscal year ending June 30, 1874. Of course, all the iron imported by the Americans is not of English manufacture, but the great bulk of it is; and, therefore, a decline in the imports is a matter of material interest to English ironmasters. The American returns confirm substantially the statistical information made available from time to time on the same subject by the English Board of Trade. Thus, in the year ending June 30, 1874, the Americans only imported 103,000 tons of pig and cast-iron, while in the year ending June 30, 1873, they imported 240,000 tons. Iron rails were imported during the year ending June 30, 1874, to the extent of 20,350 tons; in the year ending June 30, 1873, the corresponding imports were 240,000 tons. The falling off here indicated is something tremendous. The imports of steel rails in the year ending June 30, 1874, were only 146,000 tons; in the 12 months ending June 30, 1873, they had been 160,000 tons. The imports of steel rails have thus been better maintained than those of iron rails, but still they exhibit depression; probably English appliances for the production of steel rails are still in advance of those existing in the United States, although even as regards steel rails a decline in the enquiry on American account has been noticed during the last month or two at some of the leading English industrial centres. The imports of plates into the United States declined to 6000 tons in the year ending June 30, 1874; in the year ending June 30, 1873, they had been 15,000 tons. While the imports of foreign iron into the United States have been thus declining, stocks of American iron have been increasing, and it is not a secret that these stocks have been mortgaged to some extent. The present difficult state of affairs as regards the consumption of foreign iron among the Americans seems to have arisen rather from a want of purchasers than from an increase in the native production. At the same time, even if this is the case, there can be little doubt that American native means of production have been greatly extended, and that even if affairs revive in the United States we shall have to struggle hard for rail orders upon the American markets with American ironmasters.

The panic which commenced in the financial and commercial circles of the United States in September, 1873, cannot be said to have yet disappeared—at any rate, so far as its consequences are concerned. The Northern Pacific Railroad collapse is, no doubt, comparatively forgotten, but the American railroad interest is still in a very weak, depressed condition. Credit is sick throughout the Southern States, and in the Western States the population displays a desire to deprive railroad capital of the remuneration to which it is legitimately entitled. Hence the work of railroad construction and maintenance proceeds with comparative languor in the wide territories of Brother Jonathan. Two years ago the Americans were almost railway mad, and only railroad building was the order of the day; now all the "premature" railroads have collapsed, and none but the very soundest and best railroad companies of the United States—such as the Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia and Reading, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Illinois Central, and the New York Central—find themselves enabled to raise additional capital, or to complete works which they may have undertaken. Moreover, general business is so dull and languid in the United States that we learn this week that even the Pennsylvania Railroad Company—probably the most powerful and prosperous corporation of the kind in the Great Republic—is reduced to a policy of retrenchment, and is diminishing its track gangs, and putting its employees generally upon a lower scale of remuneration. It is abundantly clear, from all the signs of the times, that 1875 will not be a very brisk year with the Americans. It may be a period of gradual recuperation, but the American railroad interest has been so sorely tried during the last fifteen months, and is still suffering to such an extent from current events, that, even putting aside American competition for a moment, we see little prospect of any immediate revival in the American demand for our iron.

COAL AND IRON IN THE UNITED STATES.—The anthracite coal movement of Pennsylvania amounted in 45 weeks, ending Nov. 7 this year, to 16,358,541 tons, against 17,209,502 tons in the corresponding period of 1873, showing a decrease this year of 850,951 tons. The bituminous coal movement of Pennsylvania to Nov. 7 this year was 2,887,534 tons, against 2,876,675 tons in the corresponding period of 1873, showing an increase this year of 10,859 tons. The general result to Nov. 7 this year was thus a falling off of 838,102 tons in the coal movement of the State. Official American returns for the year ending June 30, 1874, show that the total imports of pig-iron into the United States in 1873-4 amounted to 103,000 tons, against 240,000 tons in 1872-3. The imports of iron rails in 1873-4 only amounted to 20,350 tons, against 240,000 tons in 1872-3. The imports of steel rails declined from 160,000 tons in 1872-3 to 146,000 tons in 1873-4. The imports of plates also fell off from 15,000 tons in 1872-3 to 6000 tons in 1873-4.

METALLIC ALLOYS.—German silver and other alloys have been used for forks, spoons, and other articles of table-ware; and the same have been plated with silver, and also with nickel. When this plating is worn off, the metal, being of a different colour, appears in a very objectionable manner; and, besides this, the metal is comparatively soft and liable to bend, and it is not adapted to use as a knife, because the edge will not remain sharp. Beside this, the silver of the plating is an entire loss after the plating is injured or worn off. To remove these objections Mr. Howell Wright, of Glastonbury, Conn., U.S., proposes an alloy of silver which is cheap, very strong, and elastic, and hence especially adapted to use in the manufacture of forks, spoons, knives, and other articles of table-ware, and thereby dispensing with nickel or silver plating; but the alloy is not limited in its use to these articles, but may be employed for any object to which it is available. The alloy consists of silver, 25 parts; nickel, 18; copper, 33; and zinc, 22=100 parts. The copper and silver are to be first intimately melted with a suitable flux, such as lime, chalk, or borax, or two of these materials, and to these the nickel is added. The nickel will melt with ease when thus introduced. The zinc is added, and thoroughly mixed. This is preferably performed below a covering of silica, and a rod of plumbago can be used for stirring. This alloy is adapted to being rolled, forged, or otherwise worked, and it requires annealing from time to time. The resemblance to pure silver is very close, and the metal is capable of receiving a high polish, or of being burnished. The cost of plating is avoided, and the silver that is introduced is always available, as the alloy can be melted and worked up into different forms without loss, or the silver extracted. From the comparatively large quantity of nickel used in

the alloy the invention will be of great advantage to certain mines in this country which yield that metal in large quantities, but are now at the present time lying idle.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The friends of Mr. ALEXANDER HEATHERINGTON will be gratified to learn that he is about to be introduced as a Fellow of the Geological Society, Mr. Henry Woodward, F.R.S., and Mr. W. Jory Henwood, F.R.S., being amongst those who sign his application for admission. Mr. Heatherington has already done much to promote the development of the mineral resources of Nova Scotia, and it cannot be doubted that the fellowship now about to be conferred upon him will enable him to do still more by adding increased influence to his writings upon the wealth of the province, and thus be of as great commercial advantage to Nova Scotia as it will be an honour to himself.

METALLIFEROUS MINES OF CORNWALL AND DEVON.

Dr. Le Neve Foster's report on the mines of Cornwall and Devon, for the year ending last December, is an interesting and valuable document. A summary of the returns for the year ended December, 1872, shows the following result:—

Employed underground.	Cornwall.	Devonshire.	Totals.
Boys of 12 to 13	168	1	169
Males of 13 to 16	1,190	127	1,317
Males above 16	12,163	1510	13,673
Total underground	13,519	1638	15,157
Aboveground:—			
Boys of 8 to 13	1,167	167	1,334
Girls of 8 to 13	337	55	392
Males of 13 to 16	2,163	291	2,454
Females of 13 to 16	1,376	139	1,515
Females above 16	2,193	119	2,312
Males above 16	5,733	771	6,504
Total aboveground	13,009	1533	14,542
Total number employed	26,528	3171	29,699

The quantities of tin, copper, iron, &c., raised or sold in 1872, were—

Kind of Mineral.	Cornwall.	Devonshire.	Totals.
Arsenic	3,049	2,222	5,271
Copper ore	40,278	24,516	64,794
Iron ore	35,462	20,680	56,142
Iron pyrites, including arsenical	1,114	1,193	2,307
Lead ore	5,429	748	6,175
Potter's clay	12,423	5,500	17,923
Tin ore (black tin)	17,336	147	17,483
Tin ore sold in stone	17,336	—	17,336

The list of fatal accidents show that, in spite of the absence of danger from fire-damp, the miners in the district have a more perilous occupation than that of many colliers. In the year 1873 there were no less than 59 fatal accidents, causing the loss of 60 lives—2 by falls of ground, 19 by falls in shafts, 18 "miscellaneous" underground accidents, and 15 aboveground. The total accidents for Great Britain and Ireland is 103, and deaths 104, so that Cornwall and Devon contribute more than half. As the returns of persons employed in 1873 have not yet been all received, an exact calculation of the number of persons employed per life lost cannot be made; but taking the 1872 returns as a standard, it appeared that about 500 persons were employed per life lost, giving a death rate of 2 per 1000; this death rate exceeds that of the colliers of Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Monmouth, Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, and Scotland. Dr. Foster thus adds this fact alone is sufficient to show that some legislation is necessary for the metal mines of the South-West of England.

REPORT FROM CORNWALL.

Dec. 10.—We may now consider it tolerably certain that there will be little of consequence stirring in mining matters until the New Year. There is always an indisposition to make a move—at any rate, an upward move—in the last weeks of December; and with the ordinary business of the country in a somewhat depressed condition, there are no circumstances which would lead to any exceptional action, so the feeling now is that we must wait, and that waiting will be fairly rewarded.

By the lamented death of Mr. Davenport, St. Ives has been deprived of its representative. Ill health has prevented Mr. Davenport from devoting much time to his parliamentary duties, but he appeared to appreciate the special characteristics and need of the town. An attempt has been made to induce Mr. J. B. Bolitho, who was defeated by Mr. Davenport at the general election, to come forward, but it has failed. Politics apart, it is, we think, much to be regretted that a gentleman so capable of representing the peculiar interests of the county, in which he and his family are so largely interested, should not have found his business engagements permit of his entering into the contest. Mr. Magniac, the former member for the borough, who made an excellent representative of the mining interest, has likewise practically declined to come forward, and the field was thus left in the possession of Mr. C. Praed, of Trevethow, a gentleman of business experience, who represents an ancient Cornish family largely interested in the welfare of the borough, and who doubtless although he is little known, has a practical acquaintance with those peculiar local conditions and needs which one expects a Cornish member to represent. Probably there will be a contest—Sir Francis Lycett having been named as a Liberal candidate—if so, it is to be hoped that whoever is chosen will be a business man, and that of the right type.

A most diabolical attempt at wholesale murder has been made at the West of England Fire-Brick, Bitumen, and Arsenic Works, near Calstock. Someone, who is at present unknown, emptied a pailful of white arsenic into a tank from which not only the bulk of the employed but the tenants of cottages adjoining the works were in the habit of taking their drinking water. The result was that when the hands stopped for breakfast a large number of them used this water to make tea, and that upwards of 60 were poisoned. They suffered agonies, but fortunately efficient medical aid was so quickly at hand that their lives were preserved. A reward has been offered for the discovery of the dastardly criminal, and it is hoped he may be discovered, especially as it is known that the arsenic must have been put into the water within a space of three or four hours, barely that time elapsing from the water being used with impunity to the serious results which we have described. The West of England Works are those with which the name of Dr. Emmens is so familiarly associated, and there is no blame whatever of any kind attaching to the management, as all manufactured arsenic is carefully stored.

We owe another debt to the fertile pen of Mr. J. H. Collins, F.G.S.—a treatise on the Principles of Metal Mining, included in the Elementary Science Series of Messrs. Collins, Sons, and Co., of London and Glasgow. It is a wonderfully full and exhaustive detailed outline of the art of mining, dealing with it in all its practical ramifications, and that in the very clearest way, with a profusion of illustrations. We can commend the work not only to young miners, but to all who want to know what mining really is—what the perpetual talk about shafts, and adits, and levels, and sumps, and winzes, heaves and deadwork, pumping and dressing, actually means. There are many—very many—who are largely interested in mining matters who do not know half as much about these things as they find they should do; and to these, no less than to the young mining student, we can commend this capital little treatise. Mr. Collins is careful to point out what from his practical acquaintance with mining matters he knows very well—that the art of mining must to a large extent be learnt at the mine, either underground or at the surface—but he enforces with equal strength the desirability of our miners being taught something of the sciences connected with the operation which they have to carry out. With regard to mining itself, he remarks that there are two principles universally applicable to legitimate mining operations. First, that they should not be unduly dangerous or injurious to the men engaged—a matter of which the Government has taken care; and next, that they should pay. In relation to which he says it behoves all honest men to set their faces against mining in the interest of stockjobbers, and to return to the old system of working a mine for the sake of the ore it may reasonably be supposed to contain.

Capt. FRANCIS OATES, late of Botalack Mine, St. Just, has ob-

tained the appointment of Colonial Mining Engineer to the Diamond Fields, West South Africa. The appointment is worth about 600*l.* per year with expenses paid, with 1000*l.* if paying them himself.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Dec. 10.—The Coal Trade continues with little change, except for gas and house coals, and for both descriptions there is a good demand at pretty good rates. Large shipments of these coals have been made at Tyne Dock, but many of the vessels are yet in port, having been detained by violent storms in the North Sea. At Blyth the trade has been much retarded from the same cause, and many of the works have been working short time in consequence. Best gas coals are sold freely at 13*s.* per ton, and some of the best house coals have realised 17*s.* per ton. There is no change in the price of steam coal. The coal and coke trades in Durham are extremely dull, and small and manufacturing coals are accumulating in large quantities. The demand for coke is very limited for the West Coast, and also for the Sheffield district, having fallen off considerably. Best coke is now quoted at 6*s.* per ton, delivered at works on Tees Side.

The Iron Trade continues extremely quiet. At Middlesbrough, on Tuesday, there was a good attendance, but very little business done. Nominal quotations remain the same as last week, but they really are weaker. No. 1, 6*s.* to 6*s.* 6*d.*; No. 2, 6*s.* 3*d.* to 6*s.* 6*d.*; No. 3, 6*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* 9*d.*; No. 4, 6*s.* 9*d.* to 6*s.* 12*d.*; No. 5, 6*s.* 12*d.* to 6*s.* 15*d.*; No. 6, 6*s.* 15*d.* to 6*s.* 18*d.*; No. 7, 6*s.* 18*d.* to 6*s.* 21*d.*; No. 8, 6*s.* 21*d.* to 6*s.* 24*d.*; No. 9, 6*s.* 24*d.* to 6*s.* 27*d.*; No. 10, 6*s.* 27*d.* to 6*s.* 30*d.*; No. 11, 6*s.* 30*d.* to 6*s.* 33*d.*; No. 12, 6*s.* 33*d.* to 6*s.* 36*d.*; No. 13, 6*s.* 36*d.* to 6*s.* 39*d.*; No. 14, 6*s.* 39*d.* to 6*s.* 42*d.*; No. 15, 6*s.* 42*d.* to 6*s.* 45*d.*; No. 16, 6*s.* 45*d.* to 6*s.* 48*d.*; No. 17, 6*s.* 48*d.* to 6*s.* 51*d.*; No. 18, 6*s.* 51*d.* to 6*s.* 54*d.*; No. 19, 6*s.* 54*d.* to 6*s.* 57*d.*; No. 20, 6*s.* 57*d.* to 6*s.* 60*d.*; No. 21, 6*s.* 60*d.* to 6*s.* 63*d.*; No. 22, 6*s.* 63*d.* to 6*s.* 66*d.*; No. 23, 6*s.* 66*d.* to 6*s.* 69*d.*; No. 24, 6*s.* 69*d.* to 6*s.* 72*d.*; No. 25, 6*s.* 72*d.* to 6*s.* 75*d.*; No. 26, 6*s.* 75*d.* to 6*s.* 78*d.*; No. 27, 6*s.* 78*d.* to 6*s.* 81*d.*; No. 28, 6*s.* 81*d.* to 6*s.* 84*d.*; No. 29, 6*s.* 84*d.* to 6*s.* 87*d.*; No. 30, 6*s.* 87*d.* to 6*s.* 90*d.*; No. 31, 6*s.* 90*d.* to 6*s.* 93*d.*; No. 32, 6*s.* 93*d.* to 6*s.* 96*d.*; No. 33, 6*s.* 96*d.* to 6*s.* 99*d.*; No. 34, 6*s.* 99*d.* to 6*s.* 102*d.*; No. 35, 6*s.* 102*d.* to 6*s.* 105*d.*; No. 36, 6*s.* 105*d.* to 6*s.* 108*d.*; No. 37, 6*s.* 108*d.* to 6*s.* 111*d.*; No. 38, 6*s.* 111*d.* to 6*s.* 114*d.*; No. 39, 6*s.* 114*d.* to 6*s.* 117*d.*; No. 40, 6*s.* 117*d.* to 6*s.* 120*d.*; No. 41, 6*s.* 120*d.* to 6*s.* 123*d.*; No. 42, 6*s.* 123*d.* to 6*s.* 126*d.*; No. 43, 6*s.* 126*d.* to 6*s.* 129*d.*; No. 44, 6*s.* 129*d.* to 6*s.* 132*d.*; No. 45, 6*s.* 132*d.* to 6*s.* 135*d.*; No. 46, 6*s.* 135*d.* to 6*s.* 138*d.*; No. 47, 6*s.* 138*d.* to 6*s.* 141*d.*; No. 48, 6*s.* 141*d.* to 6*s.* 144*d.*; No. 49, 6*s.* 144*d.* to 6*s.* 147*d.*; No. 50, 6*s.* 147*d.* to 6*s.* 150*d.*; No. 51, 6*s.* 150*d.* to 6*s.* 153*d.*; No. 52, 6*s.* 153*d.* to 6*s.* 156*d.*; No. 53, 6*s.* 156*d.* to 6*s.* 159*d.*; No. 54, 6*s.* 159*d.* to 6*s.* 162*d.*; No. 55, 6*s.* 162*d.* to 6*s.* 165*d.*; No. 56, 6*s.* 165*d.* to 6*s.* 168*d.*; No. 57, 6*s.* 168*d.* to 6*s.* 171*d.*; No. 58, 6*s.* 171*d.* to 6*s.* 174*d.*; No. 59, 6*s.* 174*d.* to 6*s.* 177*d.*; No. 60, 6*s.* 177*d.* to 6*s.* 180*d.*; No. 61, 6*s.* 180*d.* to 6*s.* 183*d.*; No. 62, 6*s.* 183*d.* to 6*s.* 186*d.*; No. 63, 6*s.* 186*d.* to 6*s.* 189*d.*; No. 64, 6*s.* 189*d.* to 6*s.* 192*d.*; No. 65, 6*s.* 192*d.* to 6*s.* 195*d.*; No. 66, 6*s.* 195*d.* to 6*s.* 198*d.*; No. 67, 6*s.* 198*d.* to 6*s.* 201*d.*; No. 68, 6*s.* 201*d.* to 6*s.* 204*d.*; No. 69, 6*s.* 204*d.* to 6*s.* 207*d.*; No. 70, 6*s.* 207*d.* to 6*s.* 210*d.*; No. 71, 6*s.* 210*d.* to 6*s.* 213*d.*; No. 72, 6*s.* 213*d.* to 6*s.* 216*d.*; No. 73, 6*s.* 216*d.* to 6*s.* 219*d.*; No. 74, 6*s.* 219*d.* to 6*s.* 222*d.*; No. 75, 6*s.* 222*d.* to 6*s.* 225*d.*; No. 76, 6*s.* 225*d.* to 6*s.* 228*d.*; No. 77, 6*s.* 228*d.* to 6*s.* 231*d.*; No. 78, 6*s.* 231*d.* to 6*s.* 234*d.*; No. 79, 6*s.* 234*d.* to 6*s.* 237*d.*; No. 80, 6*s.* 237*d.* to 6*s.* 240*d.*; No. 81, 6*s.* 240*d.* to 6*s.* 243*d.*; No. 82, 6*s.* 243*d.* to 6*s.* 246*d.*; No. 83, 6*s.* 246*d.* to 6*s.* 249*d.*; No. 84, 6*s.* 249*d.* to 6*s.* 252*d.*; No. 85, 6*s.* 252*d.* to 6*s.* 255*d.*; No. 86, 6*s.* 255*d.* to 6*s.* 258*d.*; No. 87, 6*s.* 258*d.* to 6*s.* 261*d.*; No. 88, 6*s.* 261*d.* to 6*s.* 264*d.*; No. 89, 6*s.* 264*d.* to 6*s.* 267*d.*; No. 90, 6*s.* 267*d.* to 6*s.* 270*d.*; No. 91, 6*s.* 270*d.* to 6*s.* 273*d.*; No. 92, 6*s.* 273*d.* to 6*s.* 276*d.*; No. 93, 6*s.* 276*d.* to 6*s.* 279*d.*; No. 94, 6*s.* 279*d.* to 6*s.* 282*d.*; No. 95, 6*s.* 282*d.* to 6*s.* 285*d.*; No. 96, 6*s.* 285*d.* to 6*s.* 288*d.*; No. 97, 6*s.* 288*d.* to 6*s.* 291*d.*; No. 98, 6*s.* 291*d.* to 6*s.* 294*d.*; No. 99, 6*s.* 294*d.* to 6*s.* 297*d.*; No. 100, 6*s.* 297*d.* to 6*s.* 300*d.*; No. 101, 6*s.* 300*d.* to 6*s.* 303*d.*; No. 102, 6*s.* 303*d.* to 6*s.* 306*d.*; No. 103, 6*s.* 306*d.* to 6*s.* 309*d.*; No. 104, 6*s.* 309*d.* to 6*s.* 312*d.*; No. 105, 6*s.* 312*d.* to 6*s.* 315*d.*; No. 106, 6*s.* 315*d.* to 6*s.* 318*d.*; No. 107, 6*s.* 318*d.* to 6*s.* 321*d.*; No. 108, 6*s.* 321*d.* to 6*s.* 324*d.*; No. 109, 6*s.* 324*d.* to 6*s.* 327*d.*; No. 110, 6*s.* 327*d.* to 6*s.* 330*d.*; No. 111, 6*s.* 330*d.* to 6*s.* 333*d.*; No. 112, 6*s.* 333*d.* to 6*s.* 336*d.*; No. 113, 6*s.* 336*d.* to 6*s.* 339*d.*; No. 114, 6*s.* 339*d.* to 6*s.* 342*d.*; No. 115, 6*s.* 342*d.* to 6*s.* 345*d.*; No. 116, 6*s.* 345*d.* to 6*s.* 348*d.*; No. 117, 6*s.* 348*d.* to 6*s.* 351*d.*; No. 118, 6*s.* 351*d.* to 6*s.* 354*d.*; No. 119, 6*s.* 354*d.* to 6*s.* 357*d.*; No. 120, 6*s.* 357*d.* to 6*s.* 360*d.*; No. 121, 6*s.* 360*d.* to 6*s.* 363*d.*; No. 122, 6*s.* 363*d.* to 6*s.* 366*d.*; No. 123, 6*s.* 366*d.* to 6*s.* 369*d.*; No. 124, 6*s.* 369*d.* to 6*s.* 372*d.*; No. 125, 6*s.* 372*d.* to 6*s.* 375*d.*; No. 126, 6*s.* 375*d.* to 6*s.* 378*d.*; No. 127, 6*s.* 378*d.* to 6*s.* 381*d.*; No. 128, 6*s.* 381*d.* to 6*s.* 384*d.*; No. 129, 6*s.* 384*d.* to 6*s.* 387*d.*; No. 130, 6*s.* 387*d.* to 6*s.* 390*d.*; No. 131, 6*s.* 390*d.* to 6*s.* 393*d.*; No. 132, 6*s.* 393*d.* to 6*s.* 396*d.*; No. 133, 6*s.* 396*d.* to 6*s.* 399*d.*; No. 134, 6*s.* 399*d.* to 6*s.* 402*d.*; No. 135, 6*s.* 402*d.* to 6*s.* 405*d.*; No. 136, 6*s.* 405*d.* to 6*s.* 408*d.*; No. 137, 6*s.* 408*d.* to 6*s.* 411*d.*; No. 138, 6*s.* 411*d.* to 6*s.* 414*d.*; No. 139, 6*s.* 414*d.* to 6*s.* 417*d.*; No. 140, 6*s.* 417*d.* to 6*s.* 420*d.*; No. 141, 6*s.* 420*d.* to 6*s.* 423*d.*; No. 142, 6*s.* 423*d.* to 6*s.* 426*d.*; No. 143, 6*s.* 426*d.* to 6*s.* 429*d.*; No. 144, 6*s.* 429*d.* to 6*s.* 432*d.*; No. 145, 6*s.* 432*d.* to 6*s.* 435*d.*; No. 146, 6*s.* 435*d.* to 6*s.* 438*d.*; No. 147, 6*s.* 438*d.* to 6*s.* 441*d.*; No. 148, 6*s.* 441*d.* to 6*s.* 444*d.*; No. 149, 6*s.* 444*d.* to 6*s.* 447*d.*; No. 150, 6*s.* 447*d.* to 6*s.* 450*d.*; No. 151, 6*s.* 450*d.* to 6*s.* 453*d.*; No. 152, 6*s.* 453*d.* to 6*s.* 456*d.*; No. 153, 6*s.* 456*d.* to 6*s.* 459*d.*; No. 154, 6*s.* 459*d.* to 6*s.* 462*d.*; No. 155, 6*s.* 462*d.* to 6*s.* 465*d.*; No. 156, 6*s.* 465*d.* to 6*s.* 468*d.*; No. 157, 6*s.* 468*d.* to 6*s.* 471*d.*; No. 158, 6*s.* 471*d.* to 6*s.* 474*d.*; No. 159, 6*s.* 474*d.* to 6*s.* 477*d.*; No. 160, 6*s.* 477*d.* to 6*s.* 480*d.*; No. 161, 6*s.* 480*d.* to 6*s.* 483*d.*; No. 162, 6*s.* 483*d.* to 6*s.* 486*d.*; No. 163, 6*s.* 486*d.* to 6*s.* 489*d.*; No. 164, 6*s.* 489*d.* to 6*s.* 492*d.*; No. 165, 6*s.* 492*d.* to 6*s.* 495*d.*; No. 166, 6*s.* 495*d.* to 6*s.* 498*d.*; No. 167, 6*s.* 498*d.* to 6*s.* 501*d.*; No. 168, 6*s.* 501*d.* to 6*s.* 504*d.*; No. 169, 6*s.* 504*d.* to 6*s.* 507*d.*; No. 170, 6*s.* 507*d.* to 6*s.* 510*d.*; No. 171, 6*s.* 510*d.* to 6*s.* 513*d.*; No. 172, 6*s.* 513*d.* to 6*s.* 516*d.*; No. 173, 6*s.* 516*d.* to 6*s.* 519*d.*; No. 174, 6*s.* 519*d.* to 6*s.* 522*d.*; No. 175, 6*s.* 522*d.* to 6*s.* 525*d.*; No. 176, 6*s.* 525*d.* to 6*s.* 528*d.*; No. 177, 6*s.* 528*d.* to 6*s.* 531*d.*; No. 178, 6*s.* 531*d.* to 6*s.* 534*d.*; No. 179, 6*s.* 534*d.* to 6*s.* 537*d.*; No. 180, 6*s.* 537*d.* to 6*s.* 540*d.*; No. 181, 6*s.* 540*d.* to 6*s.* 543*d.*; No. 182, 6*s.* 543*d.* to 6*s.* 546*d.*; No. 183, 6*s.* 546*d.* to 6*s.* 549*d.*; No. 184, 6*s.* 549*d.* to 6*s.* 552*d.*; No. 185, 6*s.* 552*d.* to 6*s.* 555*d.*; No. 186, 6*s.* 555*d.* to 6*s.* 558*d.*; No. 187, 6*s.* 558*d.* to 6*s.* 561*d.*; No. 188, 6*s.* 561*d.* to 6*s.* 564*d.*; No. 189, 6*s.* 564*d.* to 6*s.* 567*d.*; No. 190, 6*s.* 567*d.* to 6*s.* 570*d.*; No. 191, 6*s.* 570*d.* to 6*s.* 573*d.*; No. 192, 6*s.* 573*d.* to 6*s.* 576*d.*; No. 193, 6*s.* 576*d.* to 6*s.* 579*d.*; No. 194, 6*s.* 579*d.* to 6*s.* 582*d.*; No. 195, 6*s.* 582*d.* to 6*s.* 585*d.*; No. 196, 6*s.* 585*d.* to 6*s.* 588*d.*; No. 197, 6*s.* 588*d.* to 6*s.* 591*d.*; No. 198, 6*s.* 591*d.* to 6*s.* 594*d.*; No. 199, 6*s.* 594*d.* to 6*s.* 597*d.*; No. 200, 6*s.* 597*d.* to 6*s.* 600*d.*; No. 201, 6*s.* 600*d.* to 6*s.* 603*d.*; No. 202, 6*s.* 603*d.* to 6*s.* 606*d.*; No. 203, 6*s.* 606*d.* to 6*s.* 609*d.*; No. 204, 6*s.* 609*d.* to 6*s.* 612*d.*; No. 205, 6*s.* 612*d.* to 6*s.* 615*d.*; No. 206, 6*s.* 615*d.* to 6*s.* 618*d.*; No. 207, 6*s.* 618*d.* to 6*s.* 621*d.*; No. 208, 6*s.* 621*d.* to 6*s.* 624*d.*; No. 209, 6*s.* 624*d.* to 6*s.* 627*d.*; No. 210, 6*s.* 627*d.* to 6*s.* 630*d.*; No. 211, 6*s.* 630*d.* to 6*s.* 633*d.*; No. 212, 6*s.* 633*d.* to 6*s.* 636*d.*; No. 213, 6*s.* 636*d.* to 6*s.* 639*d.*; No. 214, 6*s.* 639*d.* to 6*s.* 642*d.*; No. 215, 6*s.* 642*d.* to 6*s.* 645*d.*; No. 216, 6*s.* 645*d.* to 6*s.* 648*d.*; No. 217, 6*s.* 648*d.* to 6*s.* 651*d.*; No. 218, 6*s.* 651*d.* to 6*s.* 654*d.*; No. 219, 6*s.* 654*d.* to 6*s.* 657*d.*; No. 220, 6*s.* 657*d.* to 6*s.* 660*d.*; No. 221, 6*s.* 660*d.* to 6*s.* 663*d.*; No. 222, 6*s.* 663*d.* to 6*s.* 666*d.*; No. 223, 6*s.* 666*d.* to 6*s.* 669*d.*; No. 224, 6*s.* 669*d.* to 6*s.* 672*d.*; No. 225, 6*s.* 672*d.* to 6*s.* 675*d.*; No. 226, 6*s.* 675*d.* to 6*s.* 678*d.*; No. 227, 6*s.* 678*d.* to 6*s.* 681*d.*; No. 228, 6*s.* 681*d.* to 6*s.* 684*d.*; No. 229, 6*s.* 684*d.* to 6*s.* 687*d.*; No. 230, 6*s.* 687*d.* to 6*s.* 690*d.*; No. 231, 6*s.* 690*d.* to 6*s.* 693*d.*; No. 232, 6*s.* 693*d.* to 6*s.* 696*d.*; No. 233, 6*s.* 696*d.* to 6*s.* 699*d.*; No. 234, 6*s.* 699*d.* to 6*s.* 702*d.*; No. 235, 6*s.* 702*d.* to 6*s.* 705*d.*; No. 236, 6*s.* 705*d.* to 6*s.* 708*d.*; No. 237, 6*s.* 708*d.* to 6*s.* 711*d.*; No. 238, 6*s.* 711*d.* to 6*s.* 714*d.*; No. 239, 6*s.* 714*d.* to 6*s.* 717*d.*; No. 240, 6*s.* 717*d.* to 6*s.* 720*d.*; No. 241, 6*s.* 720*d.* to 6*s.* 723*d.*; No. 242, 6*s.* 723*d.* to 6*s.* 726*d.*; No. 243, 6*s.* 726*d.* to 6*s.* 729*d.*; No. 244, 6*s.* 729*d.* to 6*s.* 732*d.*; No. 245, 6*s.* 732*d.* to 6*s.* 735*d.*; No. 246, 6*s.* 735*d.* to 6*s.* 738*d.*; No. 247, 6*s.* 738*d.* to 6*s.* 741*d.*; No. 248, 6*s.* 741*d.* to 6*s.* 744*d.*; No. 249, 6*s.* 744*d.* to 6*s.* 747*d.*; No. 250, 6*s.* 747*d.* to 6*s.* 750*d.*; No. 251, 6*s.* 750*d.* to 6*s.* 753*d.*; No. 252, 6*s.* 753*d.* to 6*s.* 756*d.*; No. 253, 6*s.* 756*d.* to 6*s.* 759*d.*; No. 254, 6*s.* 759*d.* to 6*s.* 762*d.*; No. 255, 6*s.* 762*d.* to 6*s.* 765*d.*; No. 256, 6*s.* 765*d.* to 6*s.* 768*d.*; No. 257, 6*s.* 768*d.* to 6*s.* 771*d.*; No. 258, 6*s.* 771*d.* to 6*s.* 774*d.*; No. 259, 6*s.* 774*d.* to 6*s.* 777*d.*; No. 260, 6*s.* 777*d.* to 6*s.* 780*d.*; No. 261, 6*s.* 780*d.* to 6*s.* 783*d.*; No. 262, 6*s.* 783*d.* to 6*s.* 786*d.*; No. 263, 6*s.* 786*d.* to 6*s.* 789*d.*; No. 264, 6*s.* 789*d.* to 6*s.* 792*d.*; No. 265, 6*s.* 792*d.* to 6*s.* 795*d.*; No. 266, 6*s.* 795*d.* to 6*s.* 798*d.*; No. 267, 6*s.* 798*d.* to 6*s.* 801*d.*; No. 268, 6*s.* 801*d.* to 6*s.* 804*d.*; No. 269, 6*s.* 804*d.* to 6*s.* 807*d.*; No. 270, 6*s.* 807*d.* to 6*s.* 810*d.*; No. 271, 6*s.* 810*d.* to 6*s.* 813*d.*; No. 272, 6*s.* 813*d.* to 6*s.* 816*d.*; No. 273, 6*s.* 816*d.* to 6*s.* 819*d.*; No. 274, 6*s.* 819*d.* to 6*s.* 822*d.*; No. 275, 6*s.* 822*d.* to 6*s.* 825*d.*; No. 276, 6*s.* 825*d.* to 6*s.* 828*d.*; No. 277, 6*s.* 828*d.* to 6*s.* 831*d.*; No. 278, 6*s.* 831*d.* to 6*s.* 834*d.*; No. 279, 6*s.* 834*d.* to 6*s.* 837*d.*; No. 280, 6*s.* 837*d.* to 6*s.* 840*d.*; No. 281, 6*s.* 840*d.* to 6*s.* 843*d.*; No. 282, 6*s.* 843*d.* to 6*s.* 846*d.*; No. 283, 6*s.* 846*d.* to 6*s.* 849*d.*; No. 284, 6*s.* 849*d.* to 6*s.* 852*d.*; No. 285, 6*s.* 852*d.* to 6*s.* 855*d.*; No. 286, 6*s.* 855*d.* to 6*s.* 858*d.*; No. 287, 6*s.* 858*d.* to 6*s.* 861*d.*; No. 288, 6*s.* 861*d.* to 6*s.* 864*d.*; No. 289, 6*s.* 864*d.* to 6*s.* 867*d.*; No. 290, 6*s.* 867*d.* to 6*s.* 870*d.*; No. 291, 6*s.* 870*d.* to 6*s.* 873*d.*; No. 292, 6*s.* 873*d.* to 6*s.* 876*d.*; No. 293, 6*s.* 876*d.* to 6*s.* 879*d.*; No. 294, 6*s.* 879*d.* to 6*s.* 882*d.*; No. 295, 6*s.* 882*d.* to 6*s.* 885*d.*; No. 296, 6*s.* 885*d.* to 6*s.* 888*d.*; No. 297, 6*s.* 888*d.* to 6*s.* 891*d.*; No. 298, 6*s.* 891*d.* to 6*s.* 894*d.*; No. 299, 6*s.* 894*d.* to 6*s.* 897*d.*; No. 300, 6*s.* 897*d.* to 6*s.* 900*d.*; No.

firm (Mr. Hawkins) retiring altogether from business upon an ample fortune.

The Iron Trade of North Staffordshire has not undergone much change since our last notice. The foreign demand for finished iron is very restricted, and the few home orders in the market are much competed for. Crown bars are 9/ 10s. to 9/ 15s. per ton, angles being in the usual proportion. The demand for plates is quiet, and prices are unsettled. The pig-iron branch is without change. Of the total number of 45 blast-furnaces erected 30 are in operation. Two new ones are in course of erection by the Chesterton Iron Company, and will be ready for blast next June. Coal is, on the whole, in steadier request.

The Sneyd Collieries, in North Staffordshire, worked for many years by Messrs. C. and J. May, are about being converted into a joint-stock concern. The mineral wealth of the estate is very considerable, and under judicious management the concern ought to yield in its new form a handsome profit on the invested capital.

To-day's quotations on the Birmingham Stock Exchange include the following:—Ivy House and Northwood Colliery (Limited), 3/ 4 dis.; John Bagnall and Sons (Limited), 7/ 4; Pelsall Coal and Iron, 2/ 4 dis.; Staffordshire Wheel and Axle, 2/ 3 prem.; Cannock and Huntington Colliery (Limited), 1/ 4 dis.; Chillington Iron, 6/ 4; Muntz's Metal (5/ 4 paid), 3/ 3 prem.; Gloucester Wagon, 15/ 4; Birmingham Wagon, 18/; Oldbury Carriage, 8/ 3.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE AND EAST WORCESTERSHIRE INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.

The monthly meeting of the members was held in the Geological Museum, Dudley, on Monday. Mr. JOHN FIELD presided, and there were present, among others, Mr. John Hughes (vice-president), Mr. Fellows, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Cole, Mr. Roper, Mr. G. Spruce, Mr. T. Latham, Mr. Addenbrooke, Mr. Rogers, Mr. W. Blakemore, &c. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting and the council meetings (the latter of which referred to the special meeting held to consider the subject of nominating three members to sit on the Board of Examiners), the PRESIDENT reported that he had, in accordance with the wishes of the Institute, sent up the three names selected to represent the mining engineers to the Home Secretary.—Mr. R. Williams, colliery owner and mining engineer, Wishaw, Scotland, was unanimously elected an ordinary member.—The SECRETARY (Mr. Henry Johnson, jun.) having read the rule as to scrutineers of the balloting lists, for the new officers for 1875, the President elected Mr. Peacock and Mr. North, ex-presidents, for scrutineers.—The PRESIDENT then moved that Mr. Brettell and Mr. Hayward should be auditors, and this was carried unanimously.—The annual meeting was fixed for Jan. 18, 1875.—The SECRETARY read a letter from Mr. H. M. Morrison, in which that gentleman stated that he could not read his paper on "Compressed Air as a Motive Power for Machines used in Mining," because he was in Belgium, where he could improve his knowledge on the subject.—The PRESIDENT asked for papers for the annual meeting, and the Secretary said he should be glad of any paper or object of interest.—The SECRETARY reported that the "Transactions of the Society" were nearly ready.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE MINING INSTITUTE.

The members met at Stoke-on-Trent on Monday, when Mr. C. J. Homer, president, was in the chair. At the last meeting Mr. Clapp, of Nant-y-Glo, exhibited a coal-cutting machine, when the experiments made were entirely unsuccessful, and on the following day a committee of the institute proceeded to Stoke to witness further trials with the same machine. Messrs. Lucas, Woodworth, and Michelson now made a verbal report as to the experiments, which in substance was as follows:—"The machine of Mr. Clapp was an excellent drill, but they questioned whether it could ever be made to answer for coal-cutting in roadways. It was too bulky, too complicated in construction, and could not be worked profitably." It was understood that this subject would be discussed at the next meeting. Mr. J. Neale, Stoke, exhibited a magneto-electric signal for use in mines, the construction and working of which he explained, adding that it could be made with an indicator in front to show the number of times the bell was rung. A short discussion took place in reference to the papers previously read on the subject of pit signalling by Mr. T. M. Goddard, of Longton, and Mr. Dibbin, of Stoke; and it was predicted that the electric signals would everywhere take the place of the old signals in collieries.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Dec. 10.—So far as demand and supply are concerned there is no change to record in the general state of things since last week, and with the end of the year so close it cannot be expected that there will be any material alteration in business, whatever change may take place subsequently. Rails are reported as slightly in better request on foreign account, but few new orders have reached this district. Even if the demand were to improve there is far too much uncertainty hanging over the trade just now to admit of anything like extensive transactions being entered into. Until the new year opens, and it is seen in what relation capital and labour will stand to each other, comparatively little further business will be done this year, so far as the iron trade is concerned at least. There is little or no further change to be noticed in the tin-plate trade.

There has been a good deal of agitation in the district this week, the men having held a number of meetings to consider their situation in regard to the proposed reduction, and the general conclusion came so is that the employers will not be justified in making any further reduction in the wages rate. The men have, of course, made much use of the manifesto issued by Mr. Henry Crawshaw, of the Underford Iron and Coal Works, which I referred to last week, while the masters have regarded it with displeasure. Mr. Crawshaw, however, adheres to his assertion, and, referring to the matter this week, says:—

"I think the Association of Masters in South Wales not right in reading my letter in public, as it was only intended for the Forest of Dean colliers, miners, and ironworkers, where I know all the prices and trade well for rail and country. I am still of the same opinion, that the action of certain employers here (Cinderford) was not justifiable, in the face of winter, when they may have had 1s. per ton advanced as soon as the small stocks had been cleared off."

The colliers in this district do not say much, but though so many meetings have been held work has been attended to regularly. Mr. Thomas Halliday, and some other leaders of the Union, have been delivering vigorous addresses to the men, urging upon them the necessity to be combined, and the Union seems to be getting into greater favour than ever. A meeting of masters and representatives of the men is to be held to-morrow, when it is expected that the former will express their final determination whether they will carry out a reduction or not, and after that something may be known as to what course the men will take. At any rate, the opening of the new year will be looked forward to with much anxiety.

Notwithstanding the agitation in regard to the wages question a large coal trade continues to be done. The demand on foreign account is kept up on the same large scale, and prices are firm. As an instance of the amount of business being done, it may be mentioned that the exports of coal from Cardiff alone last month reached a total of 279,512 tons, as compared with 189,654 tons in the corresponding month of last year, being an increase of 90,000 tons.

The Nant-y-Glo and Blaenau Ironworks Company meeting passed off in a tolerably satisfactory manner. Of course, there was no dividend, not even for the unfortunate preference holders, and, looking at the heavy encumbrances of the company in the shape of mortgages, it is tolerably clear that the prospects of the concern are not very encouraging. The loss in the one year on the actual operations of the company was 4600/., and it will, therefore, not only be necessary to wipe out this sum but to earn a further 40,000/., per year net income before the preference shares are covered. After the preference come the ordinary shareholders, with a capital of 250,000/., and it may be safely calculated that unless some extraordinary prosperity attends the company there is little hope of even a shilling dividend being paid to the ordinary shareholders. Proceedings have been commenced against Mr. Carlton, of Manchester, the vendor of the property, for the recovery of a large sum of money,

alleged to have been obtained by him as profit between Mr. Crawshaw Bailey and the company.

The Taff Vale Wagon Company having reached the term for which it was originally started—21 years—is about to be dissolved. The company has been a very useful one as an adjunct to the railway company, for when it was established the now prosperous Taff Vale Railway Company was not in a position financially to purchase rolling stock for the traffic of the line, and to meet this the company was established. There will be some surplus funds to be disposed of, which, no doubt, when the liquidation expenses are paid will be divided among the shareholders.

REPORT FROM THE FOREST OF DEAN.

Dec. 9.—The all-absorbing topic in this district at present is the strike. It continues in all its intensity, and, as may easily be imagined, it sadly interferes with business, the pits concerned being idle, and between two and three thousand hands thrown out of employment. Strikes are objectionable in several respects, although, under the present circumstances of the world, they seem inevitable. Sometimes large employers of labour push the point of profit too far by cutting down wages, which leads to resistance on the part of the employees, for as labour is the only thing they can bring to the market they have an undoubted right to make the best price for it the state of business and the labour market will admit of, but without considering the general circumstances of trade, employers and employees are likely to go wrong. Capital is entitled to a fair return, and without a fair prospect of success, or what seems such, capitalists, of course, would not invest, and, on the other hand, unless workmen can support themselves and families by the price received for labour, it can scarcely seem right that the labour should be continued. It seems desirable that large employers and the labour public should come to terms upon the subject of labour by adopting a minimum and maximum of wages, to be regulated by the state of trade, but never to sink below the minimum nor rise higher than the maximum, or, in other words, the terms of such sliding scale should be strictly and honourably observed by employers and employed. Fluctuations in trade cannot possibly be prevented, but by adopting an equitable sliding scale for labour we think that the evils of strikes would be avoided if the terms of the agreement were once satisfactorily arranged. An evil to be apprehended by the strike in the Forest is lost the interruption of business in the coal trade should scare much of the present custom from this district by driving merchants and dealers to other markets, which, in such an eventuality, would necessitate working up a fresh business connection.

Another evil to be dreaded is that of driving many workmen to other fields of labour, and in that way diminish the available labour strength of the district. An insufficient supply of hands limits the production and returns of capital, so that capitalists by driving men away to other markets may defeat their own objects—i.e., the profitability of business, because if they by their own acts and indiscretions reduce the available labour requisite for fully developing their businesses they thereby diminish their chances of success. The Forest strike is undoubtedly an evil, but it is an evil in this instance brought about by a small number of colliery proprietors, who, although owning some of the largest works in the district, did a very unwise and inequitable thing by giving notice of reduction when trade was fair and prices good, and just, too, in the beginning of the busy coal season in the early part of winter. They persistently held out hard, however, to their resolution of reducing their men 10 per cent., or force the continuance of the strike; and as the men will not accept of the reduced wage of course the strike continues. Many men are leaving to seek work elsewhere, and unless means are found to effect an understanding between the parties much mischief is likely to result to the neighbourhood by a long and stubborn strike. It already tells heavily on general trade, and, although all financial members of the Union will receive Union pay, that will be found insufficient to supply family demands, and non-unionists will find the contributions of the public, though numerous, insufficient to support them; suffering, therefore, more or less, stares both classes in the face.

The trade of the district, excepting the strike pits, is pretty good, prices to merchants being much the same as for some time past, but what is called the home and country trade (consumption in and around the Forest) has gone up, block coal being now sold to the local public at 17s. and 18s. per ton. Most of the iron furnaces of the district are in blast, and that branch of business is much the same as for some weeks past. We wish we had less of strikes and more of business, but the strike being a stubborn fact it has forced itself to the front, but renewed trade activity, we hope, will shortly be the characteristic of the locality.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Dec. 10.—The Iron Trade of Derbyshire continues tolerably good in most branches. The furnaces on the Erewash Valley line, as well as those to the north, have been working as usual, so that there has been no decline in the output of pig. The local production of ironstone has been gradually increasing for some time, so that the quantity imported from Northamptonshire is not so large as it has been. In manufactured iron there has been no falling off, so that the foundries have been doing a very fair amount of business, as well as the mills and forges. The demand for house coal has rather improved of late, so that the collieries have been doing very well. From Clay Cross and Langley Mill, as well as from Tibshelf and other places, a large quantity of coal has been sent over the Midland to the metropolis during the week. The tonnage going on to the Great Eastern has also improved of late, as has that to Birmingham and the West. The Great Northern is now actively pushing forward its line from Nottingham to Derby, the first 20 miles of which it is expected will be open next summer. This will be the means of opening out a very extensive coal field, when a fierce contest for the mineral traffic to the South will inevitably ensue between that company and the Midland. The latter, however, is now engaged in giving increased facilities for the coal traffic to several collieries, and are asking for powers to construct branch lines to others. One line will intersect the rails of the Blackwell Coal Company, who are now engaged in sinking to the black shale, whilst another will pass through Tibshelf. The Derbyshire coal field gives every promise of being most extensively developed during the next two years, when there will be two direct lines to London and the southern markets.

That several of the Sheffield trades are unusually quiet for the time of year, and that many workmen are on short time, has had to be repeated for several weeks past, and the fact that we are within a fortnight of Christmas has led to little, if any, improvement. There has been some activity of late with respect to the production of heavy armour-plates for coast defences, but in other descriptions of heavy work matters are much as they have been. Forgings are quiet, and the men at some of the large establishments have submitted to a reduction of wages. There has been a decided falling off in respect to Bessemer rails, but in the opinion of many a revival may be looked forward to in the early part of the new year. Scarcely any of the cutlery branches have improved, nor has there been any alteration with respect to the saw and tool branches. The works engaged in malleable castings have been doing very well, whilst general railway material has been in very moderate request. In South Yorkshire the coal trade has been very fair, but there are still complaints as to the want of wagons and power. The London trade has been well maintained, both as regards Silkestones and Barnsley "softs," and prices have not changed at the pits, although merchants have of late made an advance to consumers. At Hoyland, where they are sinking from the Barnsley to the Silkestone coal, there were some signs of a strike on the part of the sinkers on Wednesday, but the matter was arranged. In two other parts of South Yorkshire they are going down to the Silkestone from the Barnsley coal, thus commencing a work that will open out hundreds of square miles of coal of excellent quality for house and gas purposes, which in the London market is esteemed second only to the best qualities of Wallsend.

At the Barnsley Town Hall, Mr. Bevors, certificated manager of the Dodworth and Silkestone Colliery, was charged with a breach of the fifth general rule, in not appointing certain stations as required by the Act. The case was not pressed by Mr. Wardell, who said the colliery had been very well managed so far. Under the circumstances, the defendant was fined 20s. and costs.

CERTIFICATED MANAGERS OF COLLIERIES.

THE EXAMINATIONS.

The complaint has frequently been made since the Mines Regulation Act, 1872, came into operation that candidates for Certificates of Competency had no means of ascertaining the nature of the examinations they were required to pass, so that they were liable to apply their energies in the wrong direction, and thus be unable to obtain the desired certificate, although comparatively well educated, and possessing a fair amount of practical experience. Mr. RALPH MOORE, the Government Inspector for the Eastern Division of Scotland, has conferred a benefit upon the entire colliery community by giving, as an appendix to his report, a list of the subjects in which the candidates are examined, and a specimen set of examination papers. Candidates will understand that the same questions will not be asked at a future examination, and that they must, therefore, only consider them to show the character of the questions which they will have to answer. The subjects upon which candidates are examined for certificates are:—

- 1.—The Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1872. General knowledge of.
- 2.—Ventilation. Theoretical and practical knowledge of.
- 3.—Modes of working coal, ironstone, and other minerals, having reference to the nature of the roofs and pavements.
- 4.—Sinking, fitting, and pumping, with theory of steam-engine.
- 5.—Winding, haulage, and strength of materials.
- 6.—Underground surveying and drawing.
- 7.—Arithmetic up to fractions, with calculations of areas and velocities.

The questions put at the Examination for Certificates of Competency under the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1872, held at Edinburgh, Nov. 1 and 2, 1873, were:—

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT, 1872.

- 1.—When underground workings are approaching old wastes of which no plans have been kept, what special dangers are the workmen exposed to, and how would you provide against them?
- 2.—State shortly the general rules as to the use of gunpowder or other explosive materials in mines where inflammable gas has been noticed?
- 3.—What is the requirement of the Act as to the number of shafts in use at each mine, and state shortly the exceptions to it that may be allowed?
- 4.—In mines where there is inflammable gas, what special precautions are to be observed by the workmen and by those in charge of the mine?
- 5.—Give a short statement of the requirements of the Act regarding man-holes or places of refuge on underground roads?
- 6.—What limitations does the Act impose on the employment in mines of young persons between 12 and 16 years of age?

VENTILATION.

- 1.—Explain why artificial ventilation is more reliable than natural. Describe the different modes of producing artificial ventilation.
- 2.—For an extensive but shallow working, whether would you adopt a fan or a furnace, and give your reasons.
- 3.—How do you measure the velocity of an air current, and at what velocity would you have air travelling through the workings?
- 4.—Give your reasons for making air-courses as large as possible. Explain the advantage of splitting the air.
- 5.—Describe the barometer, and explain how it indicates the atmospheric pressure. What is a water-gauge, and of what use is it?
- 6.—Sketch what you consider a good furnace for a pit 60 fms. deep, with 100 men, giving its dimensions and relative position to the shaft.
- 7.—Under ordinary conditions as regards gas, what quantity of air would you have circulating in a pit with 100 men; and what is the least dimensions you would have the air-courses? Give observations regarding the necessity of having the air-course uniformly large.

MODES OF WORKING COAL.

- 1.—Explain the ordinary conditions for adopting the long wall and the stoop and room working.
- 2.—In a seam having a dip and rise of one in six, and the direction of the plane of the coal being to the full rise, sketch what you consider a good form of long wall working for it, having regard to the ventilation, direction of the drawing-roads, &c.
- 3.—Under the same conditions, give sketch of a stoop and room working by which the greatest percentage of the seam can be got out.
- 4.—In a 4 ft. seam of coal 80 fms. deep, what size would you make the pillars, having regard to the ultimate extraction of the greatest quantity of coal combined with safety to the workmen?
- 5.—Give a rough section showing the different seams of coal in your district.
- 6.—Under ordinary conditions as regards roof and pavement, give your observations on the cost of working a 4 ft. seam of coal by stoop and room, and a 2 ft. seam by long wall, embracing the oncost necessary in each.

SINKING, FITTING, AND PUMPING.

- 1.—Sketch what you consider the best form of a shaft, 100 fms. deep, for an output of 300 tons a day, including ordinary provisions for pumps, and showing arrangements of slides and cages, with dimensions.
- 2.—Explain how you would prevent water met with near the surface from getting into the shaft.
- 3.—How many gallons are there in 1200 tons of water, and describe the general arrangement and size of pipes for lifting that quantity daily from a pit 80 fms. deep?
- 4.—Describe the class of engine best adapted for the above work, size of cylinder, stroke, and strokes per minute.
- 5.—Explain fully the advantage in a deep shaft of having a series of lifts instead of one long lift to the surface.
- 6.—Explain the action of a syphon, and its use and application in draining mines.

- 7.—State the various methods you know of pumping water out of a dip working.
- 8.—Describe the best kind of boiler and appliance for the safe and economical production of steam.

WINDING AND HAULAGE.

- 1.—Explain the forces acting on a self-acting inclined plane. Compare the friction of ordinary tubs on tram rails with the friction on a well made railway.
- 2.—Under the usual conditions of tram rails and tubs, what is the flattest gradient for a self-acting inclined plane 300 fms. long, to pass 100 tons in 8 hours? Sketch the best arrangement of it at the top.
- 3.—Explain the best mode of drawing coals along a level road, or one not dipping sufficiently to take away the rope.
- 4.—Explain why conical drums are necessary in deep shafts.
- 5.—Whether are chains, wire ropes, or hemp ropes preferable, and give your reasons. Giving the breaking strains of a rope, what is a safe working load for it?
- 6.—State from your experience what is the cost of haulage underground per ton per mile. How does it compare with the cost of a mineral railway aboveground? Give your observations on the different modes of haulage known to you, and how you think they might be improved.
- 7.—Accidents frequently happen on headings where the loaded tubs are taken down with snibbles, by the full tub running into the one before it or into empty one coming up; how would you remedy this, and still retain the use of snibbles?
- 8.—In speaking of machinery, what is meant by horse-power?

SURVEYING AND DRAWING.

- 1.—Sketch on paper as near as you can the following bearings of a survey 82° N.E. 68 links, 51° S.E. 95 links, 63° N.E. 79 links, 20° N.E. 97 links, 35° N.W. 57 links, 87° N.W. 140 links, 52° S.W. 140 links, and 48° S.E. 85 links.
- 2.—Describe the compass, and explain the circumstances under which it is unreliable.
- 3.—Explain what is meant by the scale of half-an-inch to a chain.
- 4.—Describe the process of surveying underground.
- 5.—Describe how you would plot the same survey on paper, and name the instruments you would require to use.
- 6.—Why is it necessary to make deductions from the measurements to the rise and dip in steep workings, and how would you find the correct measurements? and dip in steep workings, and how would you find the correct measurements?
- 7.—Suppose you were driving towards an old waste which is shown only on a plan 20 years old, explain the precautions to be taken as regards the meridian.

ARITHMETIC.

- 1.—Add together 507 tons 13 cwt. 2 qrs. 12 lbs., 1670 tons 15 cwt. 1 qr. 8 lbs., 47 tons 14 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs., and 498 tons 9 cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lbs.
- 2.—How much would be required to pay 75 men a fortnight's wages at the rate of 25s. 4½d. each per week?
- 3.—How many cubic feet of air will pass per minute through an air-course 5 ft. by 7 ft., when the current is travelling at the rate of 20 yards in 18 seconds?
- 4.—What weight of material will have to be raised in sinking a shaft 15 ft. by 5½ ft. and 40 fms. deep, supposing it averages 130 lbs. per cubic foot?
- 5.—How many gallons of water will be pumped in an hour by an engine making eight strokes of 7 ft. each per minute, the diameter of the pump being 15 inches?
- 6.—How much power would it require to send 10,000 cubic feet of air per minute through an air-course having an area of 40 square feet, and how much would the power require to be increased to do it if the area of the air-course was only 20 square feet?

IRON AND STEEL.—Mr. A. G. HUNTER, of Flint, has patented some improvements in the manufacture of iron and steel, and in apparatus employed therefor. The features of novelty which constitute this invention are:—1. A closed chamber containing flues or pipes, substantially as and for the purposes described.—2. Deoxidizing and heating towers, substantially as and for the purposes described.—3. Deoxidation by carburized hydrogen, substantially as and for the purposes described.—4. The system of hot pressing the deoxidized and carburized iron into blooms, substantially as and for the purposes described.—5. The system of hot pressing the deoxidized and carburized iron into blooms, substantially as and for the purposes described.—6. Utilising the carbonic oxide evolved from the reduction of iron ores by carbon, as a source of fuel to assist in maintaining the temperature necessary for reducing such ores.

NEW FURNACE.—Mr. CHARLES BAYLISS, of Pittsburgh, has invented an apparatus which he has named the "Siberian Combined Furnace," which is thus described:—It is called a combined furnace, because it contains melting, refining, and puddling chambers, substantially, in one apparatus, all heated from the same source of heat. It has no grate, but a blast device, and can be worked with the solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel. The mode of operation is to charge the hearth with coal and turn on the blast; the melting part gets hot in a very short time, the iron is then charged. When all is melted it is tapped and run into the refining chamber, another heat is charged and melted in the same way. When the iron is suf-

ciently fined it is run into the third chamber, and puddled and drawn in the usual way. The furnace is capable of producing 50 tons per week, and its advantages may be briefly stated thus—It saves coal, because having no grate it makes no ashes, and the waste heat escaping from the melting of one charge is utilised in puddling another, so that the two operations go on simultaneously. Another source of economy in fuel is the intense heat generated by the combustion of the graphite in the iron when being fined by the air. It saves firing, because the metal does not scum, and furnaces in which it is not required firing. It reduces the labour of the puddler, as he will not have to fire, charge, melt, clean the grate, nor fix his furnace—Iron Age.

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Capital £10,000, in 10,000 Shares of £1 each, payable as follows:—
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Major MONKS, Durham (Chairman of the Teesdale Mining Company, Limited).

JAMES SNOWBALL, Esq., Gateshead, Coalowner.

JAMES OLIVER, Esq., C.E., Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Mr. ROBERT WIGHT, Engineer, Killingworth Colliery.

Mr. J. H. ROBINSON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Managing Director of the Teesdale Mining Company, Limited; and Secretary to the Green Hurth Lead Mining Company, Limited).

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CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER.
Mr. Wm. VIPOND, Nether Hurth, near Alston, Cumberland.

MINING AGENT.
Mr. JOSEPH PHILLIPS, Harwood, Teesdale (late Agent at the Creetown and Champion Mines, Creetown, South of Scotland).

SECRETARY.—Mr. THOMAS RIDLEY.

REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY.
No. 25, WESTGATE ROAD, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring the lease of certain mining ground, situated in Teesdale, in the county of Durham, and working the same.

The property is of triangular shape, with sides of about one mile each, one of which adjoins the celebrated Green Hurth Mine, which forms the north boundary, another is bounded by the River Tees, and the third adjoins other mining ground which is not at present worked.

The Green Hurth Mine, with a capital expenditure of 6s. per share, has, during the last three years, paid upwards of 400 per cent. in dividends, and the shares are worth £5 10s. each. The north and south vein, which has been so profitable, runs into this mine, widening as it goes, and at present produces about 10 tons of ore per fathom. The workings extend to within 800 fathoms of this property, and, if the vein continues in its present direction, will run through it for a distance of 800 yards.

Other powerful north and south veins now being worked in Green Hurth Mine run into this property.

The mine contains also a very powerful east and west vein, well known in the district as Dubby Syke Vein, which was considered the richest until the discovery of the Green Hurth Vein, it extends through about 2000 yards of this ground. About 40 years ago it was worked by a few men on their own account by means of surface workings, but owing to troubles with water, and the difficulty and cost of working the ore to market, where it brought less than half its present price, they were compelled to abandon it.

During the years 1820 to 1833 the best lead ore in this or the Alston Moor district did not produce more than an average of £2 5s. to £2 8s. per ton, while the late sale of Green Hurth ore on Nov. 13, 1874, was at £5 15s. 6d. per ton. Since then, three levels have been driven on the above vein, which can be worked by shafts, as the property has a considerable slope towards the River Tees. At the point where these rich veins, Dubby Syke and Green Hurth veins, intersect it is expected that large masses of ore will be found. Nothing has yet been done to prove the veins at these points of intersection. The property is very rich in sulphate of iron, of which several thousand tons are at bank, and can be sold at considerable profit. If crushing mills were erected on the river side this mineral would alone provide a large revenue.

Ample water-power exists on the ground, and a road, now partly formed, will give easy access to the railway stations at the towns of Alston or Middleton-in-Teesdale, when the distance from this mine to Alston Station will be 12 miles, or to Middleton-in-Teesdale 11 miles.

The purchase-money is fixed at £4000, £2000 in cash and £2000 in fully paid-up shares, which with a further sum of £500 already expended in road-making, plant, shafts, driving levels, and opening out of the ground, &c., will leave £5500 as working capital.

The vendor agrees to complete the road to the mine (nearly two miles), and to pay all expenses of forming the company, excepting the legal expenses of conveying the title, the company agreeing to sink a shaft, at or near the intersection of the Green Hurth No. 1 Vein with the Dubby Syke Vein, as advised by Mr. Vipond, not less than four experienced miners, until the vein is sunk through and these two veins proved in it.

Where no allotment is made the deposits will be returned in full, and should a number of shares be allotted than are applied for, the balance of the deposit will be retained against the payment on allotment.

A copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the company can be inspected by any intending shareholder, at the offices of the company's solicitors, Messrs. Hoyle, Shipley, and Hoyle, Collingwood-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; or at the offices of the company's brokers, Messrs. Spence and Irwin, 67, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Reports of this property, by Mr. William Vipond and Mr. Charles Kneebone, are annexed to the prospectus; also extract from the report of the Green Hurth Mine, by Mr. Vipond, showing its present state at forehead No. 1 vein, this being the vein now working so rich and bearing so well even below the limestone, as the workings approach the Dubby Syke boundary.

Prospectuses, with plans, reports, and Forms of Application, can be obtained at the offices of Messrs. SPENCE and IRWIN; or at the office of the company, No. 25, Westgate-road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

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The Manual is a very valuable one, and gives evidence of having been prepared with much care, and a thorough knowledge of the subject."—Mining Journal.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 and 1867, and of the CARZIE MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are required, on or before the 19th day of December instant, TO SEND IN THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS, to Mr. JOHN HENRY HAMLEY, the Official Liquidator of the said company, at the Stannaries Court Office, in Truro.

FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, the 8th day of December, 1874.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 and 1867, and of the CARZIE MINING COMPANY.—The Vice-Warden has, by an Order made in the said Matter, bearing date the 5th day of December instant, appointed JOHN HENRY HAMLEY, of Truro, within the said Stannaries, an Officer of the said Court, to be the Official Liquidator of the said company.

FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, the 8th day of December, 1874.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEEL OSBORNE MINING COMPANY.—The Vice-Warden has, by an Order made in the above Matter, bearing date the 5th day of December instant, appointed CHARLES WILLIAM CLINTON, of Truro, within the said Stannaries, an Officer of the said Court, to be the Official Liquidator of the above-named company.

FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, December 8th, 1874.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.

Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEEL OSBORNE MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are required, on or before the 19th day of December instant, TO SEND IN THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS, to Mr. CHARLES WILLIAM CLINTON, the Official Liquidator of the said company, at the Stannaries Court Office, in Truro, within the said Stannaries.

FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, December 8th, 1874.

VALUABLE IRON, TIN, AND COPPER MINES IN WEST CORNWALL FOR SALE.

MR. JOHN MATHEWS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Western Hotel, Penzance, on Thursday, the 17th day of December next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, in One Lot, as a going concern, the WHOLE of the MACHINERY and MATERIALS, together with the SEVERAL MINING LEASES or SETTS of the TREBARVAH MINES, situated in the parish of Perranuthnoe, near Marazion.

The MACHINERY comprises the following, namely:—48½ in. cylinder, 7 ft. stroke PUMPING ENGINE, with 12 ton BOILER; 16 in. cylinder, 4 ft. stroke STEAM WILM, with 8 ton BOILER; cage and wire-rope complete; shears and capstan, with wire-rope; 50 fms. 14 in. pitwork, and 15 fms. 7 in. in engine-shaft, with 10 fms. 12 in. pitwork in Richards' shaft, with 40 fms. flat-rods underground and 12 fms. 13 in. pumps at surface; skip-road in Richards' shaft, with stands, shieves, and shaft tackles at surface, together with a variety of miscellaneous articles. There is also an excellent account-house, together with smiths' shop and carpenter's shop, as well as material, powder, and dressing houses, with extensive copper ore floors.

The whole of the machinery is in first-rate condition, and ready to be set to work at once.

The various levels from the adit to the 60 have been cleared, and 117 tons of copper ore, 1300 tons of white sphatose iron ore, and 298 tons of tinstuff have been raised to surface and sold. There is a good lode of copper ore now standing above the 60, west of Richards' shaft, and copper may also be expected in the 50 by driving a few fathoms further west of engine-shaft. There are several other valuable lodes known to exist in the sett.

Any further information may be obtained from Messrs. BRANSON and SON, Solicitors, Sheffield; Mr. S. H. F. Cox, St. Columb; or of the Auctioneer; or at the offices of Mr. W. TRYTHALL, Solicitor, Penzance.

Dated 16th November, 1874.

PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. JOHN LEES AND CO. beg to announce that they have received instructions to CATALOGUE and PREPARE FOR SALE the WHOLE of the

VALUABLE MINING PLANT AND MACHINERY OF THE GREAT MONA MINE, situated in the parish of Maughold, in the Isle of Man, particulars of which will appear in future advertisements.

Auctioneer's Offices, 56, London Wall, London, E.C.; and St. James's Chambers, South King-street, Manchester.

TREBARVAH IRON, TIN, AND COPPER MINES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the SALE of the ABOVE MINES, with the MACHINERY and MATERIALS thereon, and the MINING SETTS, as a going concern, is unavoidably postponed from the 17th December instant to the 31st December, at the Western Hotel, Penzance, at Four o'clock.

WM. TRYTHALL, Solicitor, Penzance.

Dated 3rd December, 1874.

A VALUABLE COPPER MINE FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY IS IN FULL WORKING ORDER, WITH A LARGE QUANTITY OF ORE EXPOSED FOR IMMEDIATE STOPING.

The SETT contains about SIXTY ACRES, held on lease having 38 years unexpired, direct from the freeholder, at a royalty of 1-16th (dead rent), which merge into the royalty, £25 per annum for next three years, £50 per annum for the remainder of the term. The vendors obtained the lease with a view to proving and opening the property for working by a limited company. This has been accomplished, and the necessary plant and machinery have been laid down. A considerable quantity of ore, dressed and undressed, raised in opening the works, is on the banks, and on taking possession large quantities of ore can be raised.

There is a good turnpike road running through the property, which is within 1½ mile of a terminal station on the London and North-Western Railway.

Price £10,000; plant and machinery at a valuation.

The reports on the property, which induced the vendors to take it up, together with a plan of the workings and full particulars, can be seen on application to Messrs. VENTON, BULL, and COOPER, 35, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE TREATY,

GLAMORGANSHIRE, SOUTH WALES.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD MINERAL PROPERTY.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE TREATY, A VALUABLE FREEHOLD MINERAL PROPERTY, situated near SWANSEA, containing 273 ACRES, or thereabouts, and in easy communication with the large shipping port of Swansea, both by railway and canal.

The property contains VALUABLE SEAMS and VEINS of COAL and other MINERALS, and such surface rights as may be necessary will be given to the purchaser. If required, a further adjoining property, of about 250 acres, might be obtained upon lease on favourable terms.

For further particulars, apply to JAMES KEMPTHORNE, Esq., Solicitor, Neath.

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE, IN NEW SOUTH WALES, —

1340 ACRES TIN LANDS, Lode and Stream.

2430 ACRES COPPER LANDS (portions freehold).

2112 ACRES IRON AND COAL.

2280 ACRES COAL (on sea coast).

4000 ACRES COAL (inland, on railway line).

200 ACRES KEROSENE SHALE.

200 ACRES PLUMBAGO.

105 ACRES FREEHOLD GOLD DEPOSIT (Brown's Creek).

The above properties are all first-class, and on or near railway lines or water carriage, and are the very "pick" of their respective districts (being some of the first selections made).

Liberal terms, either as to purchase or working on royalty, will be given to parties able to carry out arrangements.

Apply to the owner, —

CHARLES W. WEEKES, Circular Quay, Sydney, N.S.W.

FOR SALE, A STEAM WINCH, on bogie, double 8-inch oscillating cylinders, almost new.

Another STEAM WINCH, with double 7-inch cylinders.

A FLY-WHEEL, 19½ ft. diameter, weighing 12 tons.

The whole of the above are in splendid condition, and ready for immediate delivery. They are SECOND-HAND, and will be SOLD CHEAP.

Apply to JOHN HUGHES and CO., Padestown, near Mold.

CORNISH PUMPING ENGINES.

FOR SALE, a very good second-hand 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, with TWO CORNISH BOILERS and FITTINGS, 11 tons each; condensing water equal to new.

Also TWO very good 36 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINES, with or without BOILERS.

Apply to F. W. MICHELL and Co., East Carr Brea, Redruth, Cornwall.

PIT SINKING AND WINDING COAL.

FOR SALE, and ready for immediate delivery, a 14, 18, 25, and 35 horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, with link motion, reversing gear, winding drum, gear, &c., complete.

Also, a 9 and 18 horse power VERTICAL ENGINES, with link motion reversing gear, suitable for mining operations.

FOR SALE.—An excellent PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE; and a 7-ft. PAN MORTAR MILL. Apply to—

BARROWS AND STEWARTS, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

LEAD MINING PROPERTY.

THE ADVERTISER IS OPEN TO SELL or JOIN in the PROMOTION of a COMPANY for WORKING a DESIRABLE PIECE of MINING GROUND, only partially developed, which has produced many hundred tons of SILVER-LEAD ORE. Locality good, lodes being those of the Lisburne Mines, and almost the nearest parallel ones to Grogwinion lodes. For particulars as to machinery, &c., apply to "Miner," Post Office, Aberystwith.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED in an OLD-ESTABLISHED FOUNDRY in the WEST OF ENGLAND, doing a good and profitable business, which may be increased to a very large extent on the introduction of more capital: 80 to 100 men might be employed in the present buildings. The machinery is in good working order, driven by water power, and capable of manufacturing a 60-inch engine and other heavy work.

The premises are alongside a tidal river, and barges of 30 tons can discharge in front of the foundry. There is also a wharf adjoining, extensive enough to carry on a large general trade in timber, coal, iron and ship-building, and water-power for driving saw or bone mills.

Application to be made, not later than the 1st of January next, to "A. B. C.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

IRONSTONE.—ABOUT TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY ACRES may be LEASED, or probably PURCHASED at once. No agents need apply. For particulars, write to Miss FIBSON, Pickering.

SWEDISH AND SCOTCH PIT PROPS, MINING TIMBER, LARCH AND FIR CREOSOTED SLEEPERS, LARCH AND FIR TRAMS, DEALS, &c., of all kinds and dimensions, of best quality and lowest prices.—FOR SALE.

Apply to—

THOMAS ATKINSON,

1, SPICER LANE, QUAYSIDE, NEWCASTLE.

WEST SWANSEA COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, TWENTY-FIVE £5 SHARES (£4 10s. paid).

KILLAN AND THREE CROSSES COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, TWENTY-FIVE £5 SHARES (£3 10s. paid).

Secretary—F. WARWICK, 25, Bucklersbury, London.

No reasonable offer refused.

Address, F. G. FLINN, Handsworth, Birmingham.

SECOND-HAND BEAM STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE.

Has indicated 230-horse power; principal dimensions—7 ft. stroke, 48½ in. cylinder, jacketed D valves, fly-wheel 28 ft. diameter weighing 16 tons. Total weight about 50 tons. The Ashlar foundations also to be disposed of.

The engine can be seen working on application to GEO. LEACH, Britannia Mills, near Railway Terminus, Leeds.

MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE,

comprising STEAM ENGINES, WATER WHEELS, PITWORK, and other MINE MATERIAL.—Apply to—

W. TREGAY, REDRUTH.

FOR SALE, a HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE,

13½ in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke; HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, 14 in. cylinder, 30 in. stroke; and a PAIR of GUN-METAL PUMPS, 6 in. diameter, 12 in. stroke; also, a TUBULAR BOILER, up to 60-horse power, of Yorkshire plates throughout.

Apply to W. T. HENDRY and Co., 2, Wilson-street, London E.C.

FOR SALE, CORNISH ROTARY ENGINE, 38 in. cylinder,

two fly wheels, about 20 tons; TWO BOILERS, 20 tons; THREE STAMPS AXLES, five cars to the round, two sets complete, with lifters, &c., for stamping. To be sold together or separately.

Apply to Mr. HOWARD, Auctioneer, St. Columb, Cornwall.

FOR SALE (cheap), a WATER-WHEEL, 30 ft. diameter, with

WINDING and PUMPING GEAR; also, SEVENTY FATHOMS of 1 in. diameter WIRE ROPE, &c., &c. All in first-class condition.

Apply to A. H. KENRICK, 13, Runcorn-street, Liverpool.

ON SALE, MASSIVE CRUSHING MILL, with two pairs of

24 in. rolls, in cast metal frames.

Also, 250 yards of 1½ in. diameter IRON WIRE WINDING ROPE.

Address, "X. Y. Z.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

ON SALE, TWO CORNISH BOILERS, 30 ft. by 7 ft. diameter.

Two flues through each. Safe at 60 lbs. pressure working.

Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry-street, Bolton.

ON SALE, ONE PAIR of 18 in. high pressure HORIZONTAL

ENGINES, for winding, fitted with slot link motion. First-class pair of engines.

Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry-street, Bolton.

ON SALE, ONE PAIR of 15 in. HORIZONTAL WINDING

ENGINES, with slot link motion. Will be sold cheap.

Apply to HENRY PARKINSON, Foundry-street, Bolton.

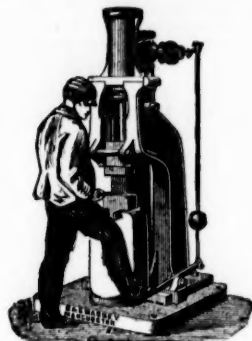
ON SALE, ONE 25-horse power double cylinder PORTABLE

ENGINE, fitted with slot link motion for winding.

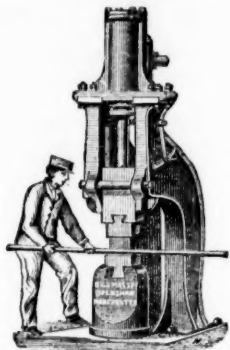
B. & S. MASSEY, OPENSHAW, MANCHESTER.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED:—Paris, 1867 Havre, 1868; Highland Society, 1870; Liverpool, 1871; Moscow, 1872; Vienna, 1873.

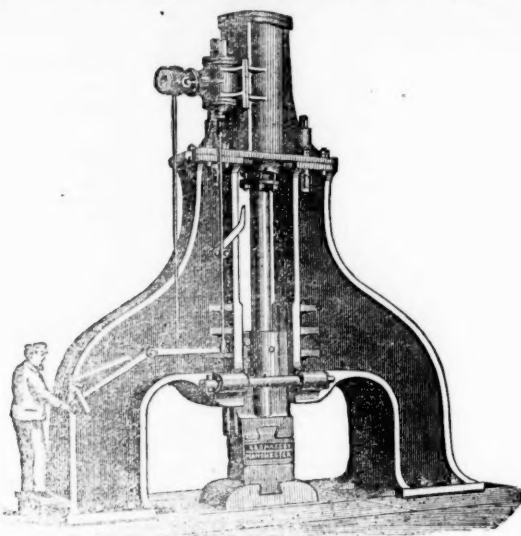
Patentees and Makers of Double and Single-acting STEAM HAMMERS of all sizes, from $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. to 20 tons, with self-acting or hand motions, in either case giving a perfectly DEAD BLOW, while the former may be worked by hand when desired. Large Hammers, with Improved Framing, in Cast or Wrought Iron. Small Hammers, working up to 500 blows per minute, in some cases being worked by the Foot of the Smith, and not requiring any separate Driver.



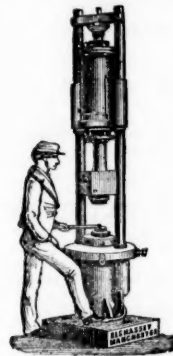
Small Hammer with Foot Motion.



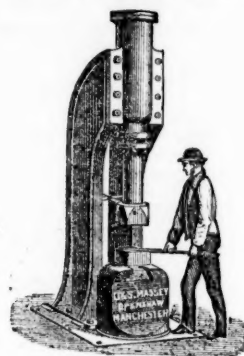
General Smithy Hammer.



Steam Hammer for Heavy Forging.



Special Steam Stamp.



General Smithy Hammer.

From 60 to 100 Steam Hammers and Steam Stamps may usually be seen in construction at the Works.

SPECIAL STEAM STAMPS, of great importance for Forging, Stamping, Punching, Bolt-making, Bending, &c. STEAM HAMMERS for Engineers, Machinists, Ship-builders, Steel Tilters, Millwrights, Copper-smiths, Railway Carriage and Wagon Builders, Colliery Proprietors, Ship Smiths, Bolt Makers, Cutlers, File Makers, Spindle and Flyer Makers, Spade Makers, Locomotive and other Wheel Makers, &c.; also for Use in Repairing Smithies of Mills and Works of all kinds; for straightening Bars, bending Cranks, breaking Pig-iron, &c.



HANDYSIDE'S SMITHS' HEARTHES AND FORGES

OF ALL SORTS AND SIZES.

For every kind of Smiths' Work, from the large fire with triple blast, for heavy forgings, to the smallest rivet hearth.

PRICES REDUCED TEN PER CENT., MAY 15.

WORKSHOP HEARTHES

(Nine shapes and sizes), with WATER TUYERES, adapted for Fan or Blower Blast.

PORTABLE FORGES

(Four sizes), each complete and self-contained, with a blower which—unlike a fan—is rotated at a slow speed only. These forges are useful either as permanent workshop tools or in colonies, steam-ship engine-rooms, and other places when no steam power or fixed fan is available. Entirely supersedes the use of bellows. Illustrated Price Lists post free on application.

ANDW. HANDYSIDE & CO., Limited,

32, WALLBROOK, LONDON.—BRITANNIA IRONWORKS, DERBY.

The Business of A. H. & Co., as Bridge Builders, Ironfounders, Makers of Ornamental Ironwork, Malleable Iron Castings, &c., is fully described in their various Catalogues. SOLE AGENTS IN SCOTLAND, BENNETT & KENNEDY, 110, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.

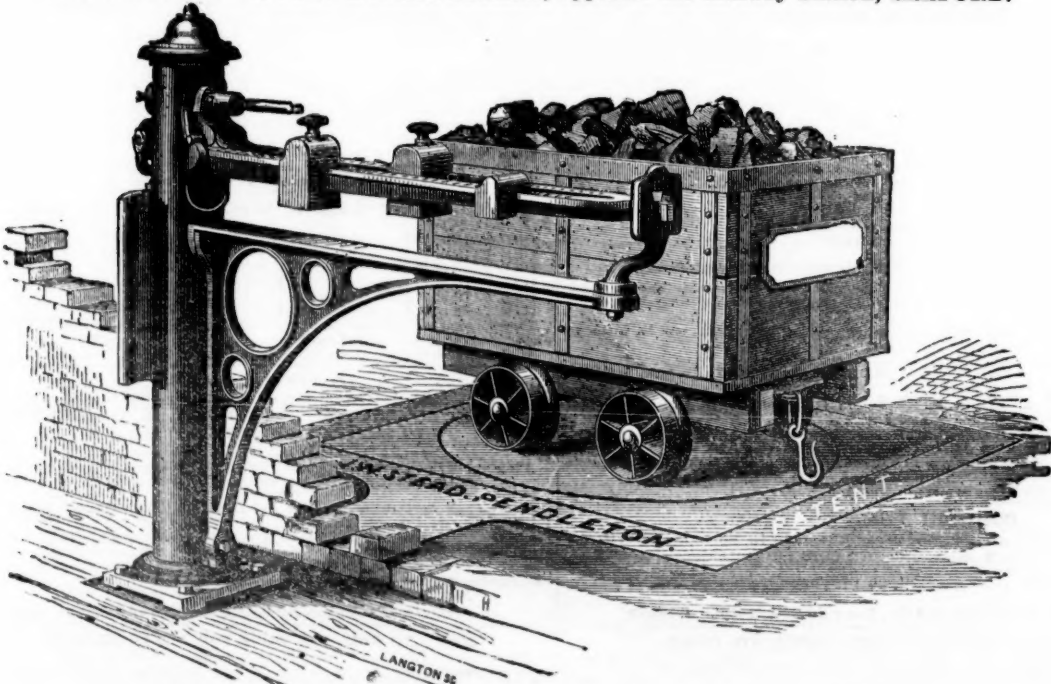
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(Late of the Firm of HODGSON and STEAD),

MANUFACTURER OF WEIGHING MACHINES, WEIGHBRIDGES, AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF WEIGHING PLANT FOR ALL NATIONS.

GLOBE FOUNDRY, PENDLETON, MANCHESTER.

SHOW ROOMS:—11, NEW BAILEY STREET, opposite the Railway Station, SALFORD.



NEW PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES, specially for Mining Uses.

Globe Foundry is One Minute's Walk from the Pendleton Bus Office, and Four Minutes' from Pendleton Railway Station.

THE PATENT SELF-ACTING MINERAL DRESSING MACHINE COMPANY (LIMITED).

T. CURRIE GREGORY, C.E., F.G.S.
OFFICES, —150, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MINE PROPRIETORS.

This company grant licenses, under their patents, for the use, singly or in combination, of the most approved machinery for dressing ores, comprising Stamps, Jiggers, Classifiers, and Buddles.

MR. GEORGE GREEN, Mechanical Engineer to the above Company, SUPPLIES MACHINES under the above Company's Patents for DRESSING all METALLIC ORES. Dressing-floors having these Machines possess the following advantages:—

- 1.—They are cheaper than any other kind in first outlay.
- 2.—From 60 to 70 per cent. of the labour is saved.
- 3.—Only about one-fourth of the space usually occupied by dressing-floors is required.
- 4.—The ore is made clean at one operation, and 5 per cent. of ores otherwise lost is saved.

Drawings, specifications, and estimates will be forwarded on application to—
GEORGE GREEN, M.E., ABERYSTWYTH, SOUTH WALES.

EXTRACTS FROM TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED:—

Mr. C. E. BAINBRIDGE, of the London Company's Mines, Middleton-in-Teesdale, by Darlington, writing on the 27th September, 1873, says:—"After a full season's experience of the very complete Dressing Machinery erected by you at our Colliery Mines, we are fully satisfied with our decision to adopt your patents in preference to all others. The machinery does its work as well as we can desire, and better than we anticipated. We are now getting through 70 tons of ore daily, of rich quality. Without your machinery we should have been at a stand still, for we cannot get hands to supply our wants elsewhere. It saves fully one-half of the old wages, and vastly more on the wages we now give, and the saving in ore is not much short of 10 per cent. You can quote from this letter as you think proper."

Mr. COULTAS DODSWORTH, of Haydon Bridge, writes, on the 15th January, 1874:—"I have just returned from the Stonecroft and Greyside Mines, where I have seen your 'Patent Ore Dressing Machinery' at work, with which I must say, I was highly pleased. It is decidedly the best machinery I have ever seen for the purpose, the results being as near perfection as possible, and I am quite sure its use in this case will be a very great saving to the company. No large mining establishment should be without your machinery, especially when labour is difficult to procure—a mere fraction of the hands being only required as against the old system, and the work at other much better done, and a great saving of ore effected. I have heard it said that your machinery is better adapted for poor than for rich ores, but from what I have seen to-day I am quite confident it will do for any kind of ores. I beg not only to congratulate, but also to compliment, you on the great success of your 'Patent Ore Dressing Machinery.' You may use this letter as you think proper."

Mr. MONTAGUE BEALE, Managing Director of the Cagliari Mining Company (Limited), says, on May 15th, 1873:—"I have much pleasure in speaking of the great efficiency of your 'Patent Dressing Machinery,' as erected by you at our mines at Rosas, in the Island of Sardinia. You will remember it has always been considered impossible to dress, or rather separate, the minerals in our ores by machinery, but our captain assures me he gets a constant return of 70 per cent. of lead with the greatest ease, and I know by the returns we are realising the best market price. I consider this company is much indebted to you for the success you have achieved at so small cost. It may interest you to know, from my experience in several of the British possessions, including the whole of the Australian Colonies, that my opinion is I have never seen any dressing machinery that can efficiently, and at so small a cost, dress, and separate metallic ores, however close the mechanical mixture may be, as yours. You can use this letter in any way you like."

The most satisfactory testimonials also have been received from the GREENSIDE MINE COMPANY, Westmoreland; the TALARGOCH MINING COMPANY, North Wales, and others. Copies of these may be had from Mr. GREEN.

JOHN AND EDWIN WRIGHT, PATENTERS. (ESTABLISHED 1770.) MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVED

PATENT FLAT AND ROUND WIRE ROPES from the very best quality of charcoal iron and steel wire.
PATENT FLAT AND ROUND HEMP ROPES, SHIPS' RIGGING, SIGNAL AND FENCING STRAND, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, STEAM PLOUGH ROPES (made from Webster and Horsfall's patent steel wire), HEMP, FLAX, ENGINE YARN, COTTON WASTE TARPULING, OIL SHEETS, BRATTICE CLOTHS, &c.

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WHOLLY MUTUAL—PREMIUMS VERY LOW—SECURITY COMPLETE.

Invested assets	£2,564,647
Annual income	£57,000
Claims paid, with bonus additions	£4,594,552
Total bonuses declared to 1868 inclusive	£2,558,415
Total expenditure 6 per cent. on total income for last five years.	
Bonus, 1874.—Cash profits declared	£ 383,083
Next division of profits, 1879.	

* * In order to participate at the next division of profits, policies must be effected not later than 31st of December, 1874.
Forms of Proposal and any further information may be obtained on application to—
JOHN RALPH GRIMES, Secretary.

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Contents: Times' City Editor; Gresham Assurance; Thorp's Gawber Prospects; Bilson and Crump; the Desiged Resident, and Broker Abbott, &c.
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FOR BLASTING PURPOSES, can now be supplied in packages, containing 50 lbs. each, for export to any part of the World.

Nobel's Dynamite, or Safety Giant Blasting Powder,

Is the CHEAPEST and MOST POWERFUL EXPLOSIVE for every kind of MINING and QUARRYING OPERATIONS; for blasting in hard or soft, wet or dry ROCKS; for clearing land of TREE ROOTS and BOULDER STONES; for rending massive BLOCKS of METAL; for SUBAQUEOUS and TORPEDO purposes; and for recovering or clearing away of WRECKS, &c.

ITS SAFETY is evidenced by the total ABSENCE OF ACCIDENTS in transit and storage; it is insensible to heavy shocks, its GIANT POWER being only fully developed when fired with a powerful percussion detonator, and hence its great safety.

As a SUBSTITUTE FOR GUNPOWDER its advantages are the GREAT SAVING OF LABOUR, rapidity and INCREASE OF WORK done, FEWER and smaller BORE-HOLES required, greater depth blasted, safety in use, NO DANGER FROM TAMPING, absence of smoke, unaffected by damp, &c.

For information, apply to the—

BRITISH DYNAMITE COMPANY (LIMITED), GLASGOW;
OR AT THE

London Export Office, 85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE DARLINGTON ROCK BORER.

PATENTED IN GREAT BRITAIN, PRUSSIA, FRANCE,
AND VARIOUS CONTINENTAL COUNTRIES.

Makes 300 to 1000 Blows per Minute, as may be required, without Valve or Complicated Gear.

DRIVEN WITH STEAM OR COMPRESSED AIR.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR RAILWAY, QUARRY, AND MINE WORK.

For price and particulars, apply to—

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MINING MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

THE TUCKINGMILL FOUNDRY COMPANY,

85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. WORKS: TUCKINGMILL.

MANUFACTURERS of every description of MINING MACHINERY, TOOLS, MILLWORK, PUMPING, WINDING, & STAMPING ENGINES.

SOLE MAKERS OF

BORLASE'S PATENT ORE-DRESSING MACHINES AND PULVERISERS.

PRICE LISTS CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, AND

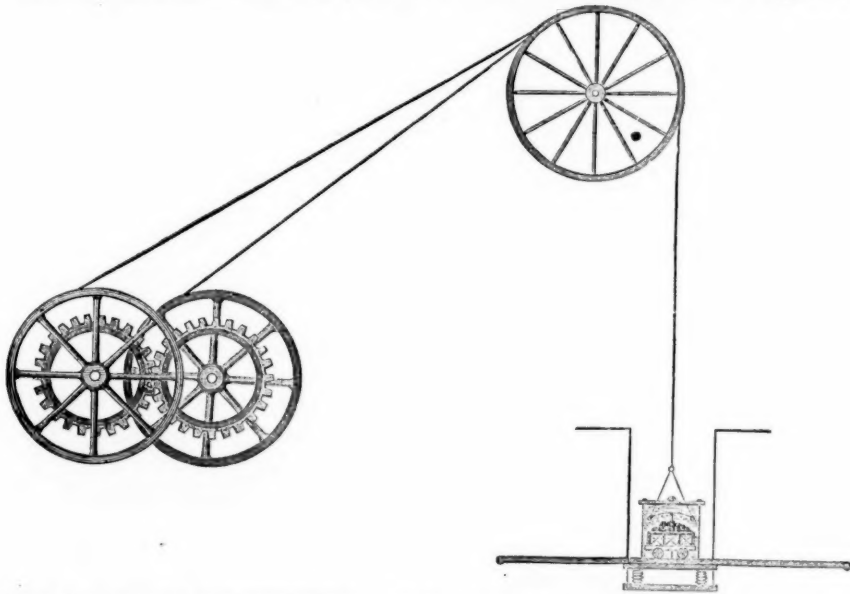
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS WILL BE GIVEN UPON INDENTS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

TUCKINGMILL FOUNDRY AND ROSEWORTHY HAMMER MILLS

TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, AND 85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

WILSON'S PATENT WINDING GEAR,

For Collieries, Mines, and other analogous Purposes.



The ADVANTAGES of this Patent is to ECONOMISE the WEAR and TEAR of the ROPES and MACHINERY used in drawing or lowering weights in Mines, or any other similar purposes. At a mere nominal cost this patent can be applied to any or every Mine now in operation, while its application to any new plant will scarcely make any difference in time or cost.

Applications for Licence to use the said Invention can be made to the Patentee,—

R. WILSON, PHENIX WORKS, ROTHERHAM.

Full particulars on application can be had as to terms, drawings, &c. &c.

ST. LAWRENCE ROPEWORKS, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

ESTABLISHED 1782.

THOMAS AND WILLIAM SMITH,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Iron, Steel, Copper, and Galvanised Wire Ropes, Hemp and Manilla Ropes, &c., Round and Flat Shaft Ropes, Crab Ropes, Guide Ropes, Hauling Ropes, and Galvanised Signal Strand, Ships' standing Rigging fitted complete, Patent Hemp and Manilla Hawseers, Warps, Cordage, Spun yarn, &c., &c., Manilla Yarn for Telegraph Cables, &c., Flat Hemp Ropes for Driving Bands, Steel Plough Ropes, Fencing Wire and Strand, Lightning Conductors, &c.

OFFICES: 1, QUEEN STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE; DOCKYARD, NORTH SHIELDS;

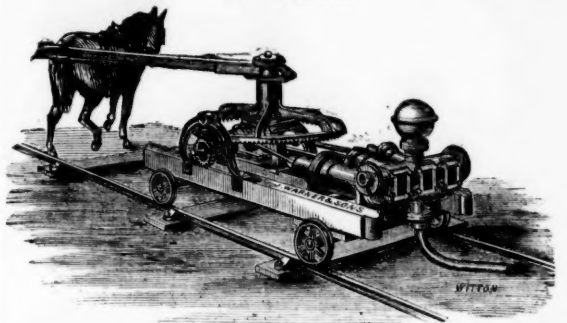
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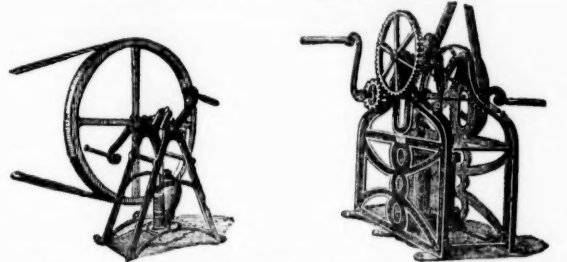
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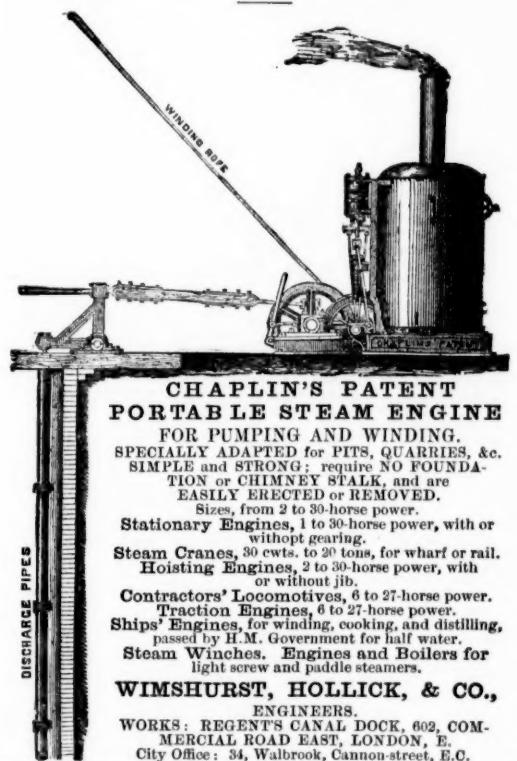
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DEND MINES. Cont.

NON-DIVIDEND MINES—		Continued.		
Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Clas. Pr.
6000	West Wheal Gorland, &c	3 14 0.	—	—
292	West Wheal Seton, c Camborne	85 15 0.	20½	23 25
6000	Wheal Agar, c Illogan	10 0 0.	1½	1 1½
5000	Wheal Almon, s	1 0 0.	—	—
6000	Wheal Arthur, t, c, Calstock	0 10 0.	—	—
26000	Wheal Argus, t, c, Sancreed	9 18 6.	—	—
741	Wheal Basset and Grylls, t	2 0 0.	—	—
6000	Wheal Coates, t, St. Agnes	2 15 0.	—	—
8000	Wheal Crebor, c, Tavistock	4 10 0.	1½	7½ 1½
8400	Wheal Emma, t, c, Buckfastleigh	1 10 0.	—	—
5178	Wheal Grenville, c, Camborne	9 7 6.	5½, 5½	5½
2048	Wheal Jane, t, Kea	2 13 10.	4½	4½
12000	Wheal Joseph, c, Marazion	1 1 0.	—	—
12000	Wh. Mary Hall, c, Redruth, t, Plympton	1 11 0.	1½, 1½	1½
3000	Wheal Pevor, t, Redruth	5 7 6.	6½, 6½	6½
10000	Wheal Ruby, t, Ludgvan	1 0 0.	—	—
4568	Wheal Sparan, t, Redruth	1 0 0.	—	—
1000	Wheal Speedwell, t, c, Breage	1 0 0.	—	—
4096	Wheal Uny, t, c, Redruth	12 9 6.	3½, 3½	3½
6000	Wheal Vincent, t, Altermun	1 11 0.	—	—
12000	Willoughby, t, Llanrwst	2 10 0.	—	—
10000	Wye Valley, t, Montgomery	3 0 0.	3½, 3½	3½
1200	Zenno, t, Cornwall	5 0 0.	10½	—

IRON AND COAL COMPANIES.			
Shares.	Company.	Paid.	Price.
£ 15	Albion Steel and Wire Co. [L.]	£10 0 0.	10½ dis.
100	Asbury Colliery Co. [L.]	5 0 0.	½ dis.
10	Bagnall, John, and Sons [L.]	90 0 0.	44 34 dis.
10	Benhar Coal Co. [L.]	10 0 0.	3 2½ dis.
50	Bilbao Iron Ore Co. [L.]	40 0 0.	4½ 4½ pm.
10	Bilston & Crump Meadow Coll. Co. [L.]	10 0 0.	3½ 4½ pm.
25	Birmingham (Blakeley Hall) Coal and Ironstone Company [L.]	25 0 0.	1½ pm.
—	Ditto 10 p. ct. bonds of £25 each	—	—
4	Blaen Cwmbach Coal Co. [L.]	4 0 0.	2½ pm.
50	Blaen Iron and Steel Co. [L.]	37 10 0.	½ pm.
50	Blochairn Iron Co. [L.]	15 0 0.	—
100	Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. [L.]	35 0 0.	20 20½ pm.
30	Ditto ditto	30 0 0.	19 pm.
50	Bowling Iron Co. [L.]	50 0 0.	20 pm.
5	Brynkinalt Collieries [L.]	5 0 0.	—
60	Britannia Ironworks [L.]	25 0 0.	—
50	Brown, Bailey, and Dixon [L.]	40 0 0.	25 24 dis.
100	Brown, John, and Co. [L.]	70 0 0.	8 8½ pm.
50	Cammell and Co. [L.]	80 0 0.	6½ 6 dis.
20	Cannock and Huntington Coal [L.]	2 0 0.	—
10	Cardiff & Swansea St. Co. [L.]	4 0 0.	¾ ¾ dis.
10	Cardigan Steel and Wire Co. [L.]	7 10 0.	6½ 6½ dis.
5	Central Swedish Iron and Steel [L.]	10 0 0.	4 6
5	Chapel House Colliery	5 0 0.	—
50	Charlton Iron Co. [L.]	35 0 0.	10½ dis.
50	Chatterley Iron Co. [L.]	40 0 0.	12 11½ dis.
10	Chillinglton Iron Co. [L.]	10 0 0.	6½ 5½ dis.
1	Clee Hill Colliery Co. [L.]	1 0 0.	¾ ¾ dis.
1	Consett Iron Co. [L.]	7 10 0.	15½ 15½ pm.
50	Croft Sparan Iron Co. [L.]	1 0 0.	¾ ¾ dis.
50	Cooke, William, and Co. [L.]	20 0 0.	6½ 6½ dis.
20	Darlington Iron Co. [L.]	8 0 0.	2 1½ dis.
10	Davis's Merthyr Colliery Co. [L.]	10 0 0.	—
50	Davy Brothers [L.]	22 10 0.	14½ 15 pm.
82	Edw Vale Co. [L.]	29 0 0.	7 7½ dis.
6	Fairbairn Engineering	5 0 0.	2½ 1½ dis.
10	General Mining Ass. [L.] (£1 returned)	9 0 0.	8 10
10	Glasgow Port Washington [L.]	6 0 0.	3½ 3½ dis.
5	Glyn Western Coal Co. [L.]	17 0 0.	—
2	Gwynegwillin Colliery Co. [L.]	10 0 0.	—
16	Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co. [L.]	10 0 0.	3 2½ dis.
10	Ifton Rhyn Colliery Co. [L.]	8 10 0.	6 6½ dis.
50	Knowles, Andrew, and Sons [L.]	17 0 0.	3½ ¾ dis.
10	Llay Hali Coal, Iron, & Firebrick [L.]	10 0 0.	¾ dis.
5	Littledean Woodside Coll. Co. [L.]	5 0 0.	—
10	Llangennech Colliery Co. [L.]	10 0 0.	—

13	Lynville, Ogmore, & Tondu Co. [L.]...	46	0 0 0...	13	12	dis.
14	Valley Colliery Co. [L.] 16 p.c. pref.	10	0 0 0...			
15	Lynedy and Wigpool Iron Ore [L.]...	7	5 0 0...	2½	1½	dis.
16	Marbella Iron Ore Co. [L.]...	10	0 0 0...	6	3½	dis.
17	Merry and Cuninghame [L.]...	3	10 0 0...	¼	dis.	pm.
18	Mersey Steel and Iron Co. [L.]...	5	0 0 0...			
19	Mold Argoed Colliery Co. [L.]...	5	0 0 0...	par	¾	pm.
20	Monkland Iron and Coal Co. [L.]...	10	0 0 0...	6½	6	dis.
21	Midland Iron Co. [L.]...	5	0 0 0...	5½	6½	pm.
22	Midland Iron Co. [L.]...	3	10 0 0...	1½	1	dis.
23	Nant-y-Glo and Blaenau (S. p.c. pref.)	10	0 0 0...	43	47	pm.
24	Neapsend Rolling Mills [L.]...	5	0 0 0...	par	¾	dis.
25	Nerbudda Coal and Iron	8	0 0 0...	¾	¾	dis.
26	New Shariston Collieries [L.] Pref.	17	0 0 0...	8½	—	dis.
27	Newport Abercrom Coal Co. [L.]...	5	0 0 0...			
28	Northampton Coal, Iron & Wagon [L.]	8	0 0 0...			
29	Northampton Coal, Iron & Wagon [L.]	6	0 0 0...	1½	1½	dis.
30	Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron [L.]	25	0 0 0...	23½	6½	dis.
31	Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron [L.]	15	0 0 0...	24½	pm.	dis.
32	Patent Shaft and Axletree [L.]...	10	0 0 0...	5½		
33	Pelsall Coal and Iron [L.]...	15	0 0 0...	4	2	dis.
34	Phoenix Bessemer Co. [L.]...	40	0 0 0...	16	15½	dis.
35	Rhondda Merthyr Coal Co. [L.]...	50	0 0 0...	20	25	pm.
36	Rhymney Iron Co. [L.]...	50	0 0 0...	39	41	pm.
37	Rhymney Iron and Company [L.]...	4	0 0 0...	¾	1	dis.
38	Samuel Fox and Co. [L.]...	80	0 0 0...	42	44	pm.
39	Sandwell Park Colliery Co. [L.]...	100	0 0 0...			
40	Ditto	10	0 0 0...			
41	Shotts Iron Co. [L.]...	50	0 0 0...	27½	28½	pm.
42	Sheepbridge Iron and Coal [L.]...	55	0 0 0...	29	29½	pm.
43	Sheffield Forge and Rolling Mill [L.]	2	10 0 0...	¾	¾	dis.
44	Stoneston & Fodderth Cl. & Iron [L.]	22	0 0 0...	¾	dis.	par
45	Silkestone Fawcett Colliery Co. [L.]	5	0 0 0...	4	3	dis.
46	Skerne Ironworks [L.]...	20	0 0 0...			
47	Somercroft Iron Co. [L.]...	17	0 0 0...			
48	South Wales Coal Co. [L.]...	17	0 0 0...			
49	Staveley Iron and Coal Co. [L.]...	60	0 0 0...	50	60	pm.
50	Ditto	10	0 0 0...	9½	10½	pm.
51	Stranton Iron and Steel Co. [L.]...	8	0 0 0...			
52	Swansea & Cleveland Ironworks [L.]...	200	0 0 0...	10	8	dis.
53	Thames Iron Company	10	0 0 0...			
54	Titanic Iron and Steel	5	0 0 0...			

Ulverston Mining Co. [L.].....	10	0	0..	1		¾ dis.
United Bituminous Collieries [L.]....	1	0	0..	—		—
Vancouver Coal [L.].....	6	0	0..	¾		¼ pm.
Vickers, Sons, and Co. [L.].....	100	0	0..	35	½	45 pm.
Welsh Ironworks Co. [L.].....	50	0	0..	—		—
W. Cumberland I. and Steel [L.] ...	20	0	0..	—		—
W. Moctyn Coal [L.] (12 p.e.pref.) ..	10	0	0..	6%		6% dis.
Whitehaven Iron Co. [L.].....	70	0	0..	—		—
Wigan and Whiston Coal Co. [L.]...	70	0	0..	—		—
Wigan Coal and Iron Co. [L.].....	75	0	0..	—		—

WAGON COMPANIES.

Birmingham Wagon Co. [L.].....	10	0	0..	17%	18%	—
British Wagon Co. [L.].....	10	0	0..	43%	43%	pm.
GloUCESTER Wagon Co. [L.].....	10	0	0..	4%	4%	pm.
Metropolitan Wagon Co. [L.].....	5	0	0..	3%	4	pm.
Midland Wagon Co. [L.].....	50	0	0..	90%	91%	—
North Central Wagon Co. [L.].....	20	0	0..	15%	15%	pm.
North of England Wagon Co. [L.]..	3	10	0..	par.	—	—
Parkgate Wagon Co. [L.].....	5	0	0..	3%	3%	—
Scottish Wagon Co. [L.].....	10	0	0..	—	—	—
Sheffield Wagon Co. [L.].....	15	0	0..	4%	5	pm.
Yorkshire Wagon Co. [L.].....	10	0	0..	4%	5	pm.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

"Anglo-American.....	100	0	0..	78	73%	—
Brazilian Submarine.....	10	0	0..	7%	7%	—
Cuba, 10 per cent. preference.....	2	10	0..	5%	6	—
Direct United States Cable.....	20	0	0..	10%	11%	—
Eastern, 6 per cent. debentures.....	10	0	0..	7%	7%	—
East. Exten., Australia and China...	10	0	0..	7%	7%	—
Globe Telegraph and Trust.....	10	0	0..	6%	6%	—
Ditto, 6 per cent. preference.....	10	0	0..	9%	10%	—
Grand Northern.....	10	0	0..	11	11%	—
Indo-European.....	25	0	0..	17	18	—
Mediterranean Extension.....	10	0	0..	2%	4%	—
Ditto, 8 per cent. preference.....	10	0	0..	10%	11	—
Reuters.....	8	0	0..	11	11%	—
Submarine.....	100	0	0..	2%	21	—
West India and Panama.....	10	0	0..	3%	3%	—
Western and Brazilian.....	10	0	0..	11%	11%	—
Western Union, 7 per cent. Mort. Bonds \$1000.....	102			104		—

MISCELLANEOUS.

Anglo-Mexican Mint.....	10	0	0..	6	7	—
Copper Miners of Eng. (7 p.e.p.ef.) ..	25	0	0..	10	11	—
Diamond Rock Boring.....	4	0	0..	¾ dis.	1 ar	—
Gen. Phos. & Chem. Works Co. [L.] ..	5	0	0..	—	—	—
Glaistdale Whinstone Quarry.....	1	0	0..	1	1%	dis.
Huntington Copper and Sul. Co....	10	0	0..	6	8%	—
Silver Light (ord. sh.).....	10	0	0..	8	8%	—
Tharvis Sulphur and Copper Co.....	10	0	0..	26%	28%	—

c, coal; c, copper; g, gold; l, lead; s, silver; st, slate;
s-l, silver-lead; s, tin; z, zinc.

Limited Liability Companies; † quoted on the Stock Exchange.
‡ have paid dividends.

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